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Contents

Chapter *Page*

I. Matters calling for action by or brought to the attention of the General Assembly 6

II. Special joint meetings of the Council and the Second Committee of the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session 60

III. Special high-level meeting of the Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development 62

IV. Integration segment 65

V. Annual special meeting of the Council on international cooperation in tax matters 70

VI. High-level segment 72

- A. High-level policy dialogue with the international financial and trade institutions 75
- B. Development Cooperation Forum 75
- C. Annual ministerial review on the theme "Addressing ongoing and emerging challenges for meeting the Millennium Development Goals in 2015 and for sustaining development gains in the future" 81
- D. Thematic discussion on the theme "Effective governance, policymaking and planning for sustainable urbanization" 83
- E. General debate of the high-level segment 83
- F. Ministerial declaration of the high-level segment 86

VII. Operational activities for development segment 91

Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation 91

- A. Follow-up to policy recommendations of the General Assembly and the Council 102
- B. Reports of the Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund/United Nations Office for Project Services, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, and the World Food Programme 102

VIII. Humanitarian affairs segment 104

Special economic, humanitarian and disaster relief assistance 104

IX. Coordination and management meetings 107

- A. The role of the United Nations system in implementing the ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the substantive session of the Economic and Social Council 107
- B. Implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits 107

1. Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development 108

2. Review and coordination of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020 109

C. Coordination, programme and other questions 114

1. Reports of coordination bodies 116

2. Proposed strategic framework for the period 2016-2017 117

3. Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system 117

4. Long-term programme of support for Haiti 118

5. African countries emerging from conflict 118

6. Tobacco or health 119

D. Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/227, 52/12 B, 57/270 B, 60/265 and 61/16 119

E. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations 120

F. Regional cooperation 121

G. Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan 123

H. Non-governmental organizations 125

I. Economic and environmental questions 127

1. Sustainable development 129

2. Science and technology for development 131

3. Statistics 131

4. Human settlements 132

5. Environment 134

6. Population and development 134

7. Public administration and development 134

8. International cooperation in tax matters 135

9. Cartography 138

10. Women and development 139

11. Assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions 140

J. Social and human rights questions 140

1. Advancement of women 141

2. Social development 142

3. Crime prevention and criminal justice . . . 143
4. Narcotic drugs . . . 146
5. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees . . . 148
6. Comprehensive implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action . . . 148
7. Human rights . . . 148
8. Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues . . . 149
X. Elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments . . . 151
XI. Organizational matters . . . 153

Annexes

I. Agenda for the 2014 session . . . 158
II. Intergovernmental organizations designated by the Council under rule 79 of the rules of procedure for participation in the deliberations of the Council on questions within the scope of their activities . . . 160
III. Composition of the Council and its subsidiary and related bodies . . . 165

Chapter I

Matters calling for action by or brought to the attention of the General Assembly

Human settlements (item 16 (d))

Coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda

1. By its resolution 2014/30, the Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda (E/2014/64) and decided to transmit the report to the General Assembly for consideration at its sixty-ninth session.

Population and development (item 16 (f))

Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its forty-seventh session and provisional agenda for its forty-eighth session

2. By its decision 2014/239, the Council took note of the report of the Commission on Population and Development on its forty-seventh session (E/2014/25) and decided to transmit it to the special session of the General Assembly, to be held during its sixty-ninth session, to assess the status of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and to renew political support for actions required for the full achievement of its goals.

Cartography (item 16 (i))

A global geodetic reference frame for sustainable development

3. By its resolution 2014/31, the Council adopted the resolution entitled "A global geodetic reference frame for sustainable development" recommended by the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management (see E/2014/46, chap. I, sect. A) and recommended the resolution further to the General Assembly for endorsement.

Crime prevention and criminal justice (item 17 (c))

Follow-up to the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

4. By its resolution 2014/15, the Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

> *The General Assembly,*
>
> *Emphasizing* the responsibility assumed by the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice in pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolution 155 C (VII) of 13 August 1948 and General Assembly resolution 415 (V) of 1 December 1950,

Acknowledging that the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice, as major intergovernmental forums, have influenced national policies and practices and promoted international cooperation in that field by facilitating the exchange of views and experience, mobilizing public opinion and recommending policy options at the national, regional and international levels,

Recognizing the significant contributions of the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice in promoting the exchange of experience in research, law and policy development and the identification of emerging trends and issues in crime prevention and criminal justice among States, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and individual experts representing various professions and disciplines,

Recognizing also the efforts already made by the Government of Qatar to prepare for the hosting of the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in Doha, including its generous contribution to support the capacity of the Secretariat to ensure effective preparations for the Thirteenth Congress,

Recalling its resolution 56/119 of 19 December 2001 on the role, function, periodicity and duration of the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, in which it stipulated the guidelines in accordance with which, beginning in 2005, the congresses, pursuant to paragraphs 29 and 30 of the statement of principles and programme of action of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme,[1] should be held,

Recalling also its resolution 65/230 of 21 December 2010 and its resolutions 66/179 of 19 December 2011, 67/184 of 20 December 2012 and 68/185 of 18 December 2013 on the follow-up to the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

Recalling further, in particular, that in its resolution 68/185 it decided to hold the Thirteenth Congress in Doha from 12 to 19 April 2015, with pre-Congress consultations to be held on 11 April 2015,

Mindful that in its resolution 68/185 it also decided that the high-level segment of the Thirteenth Congress would be held during the first two days of the Congress in order to allow Heads of State or Government and government ministers to focus on the main theme of the Congress[2] and to enhance the possibility of generating useful feedback,

Mindful also that in its resolution 68/185 it further decided that, in accordance with its resolution 56/119, the Thirteenth Congress would adopt a single declaration, to be submitted to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice for its consideration, and that the declaration would contain the major recommendations reflecting and emerging from the deliberations of the high-level segment, as well as the discussion of the agenda items and the workshops,

1. *Reiterates its invitation* to Governments to take into consideration the Salvador Declaration on Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Systems and Their Development in a Changing World[3] and the recommendations adopted by the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice when formulating legislation and policy

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[1] General Assembly resolution 46/152, annex.

[2] "Integrating crime prevention and criminal justice into the wider United Nations agenda to address social and economic challenges and to promote the rule of law at the national and international levels, and public participation".

[3] General Assembly resolution 65/230, annex.

directives and to make all efforts, where appropriate, to implement the principles contained therein, taking into account the economic, social, legal and cultural specificities of their respective States;

2. *Reiterates its invitation* to Governments and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to inform the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice about their activities aimed at the implementation of the Salvador Declaration and the recommendations adopted by the Twelfth Congress, with a view to providing guidance on the formulation of legislation, policies and programmes in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice at the national and international levels, and to that end requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the subject, to be submitted to the Congress for its consideration;

3. *Notes with appreciation* the progress made thus far in the preparations for the Thirteenth Congress;

4. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General;[4]

5. *Also takes note with appreciation* of the discussion guide prepared by the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, for the regional preparatory meetings and for the Thirteenth Congress;[5]

6. *Acknowledges* the relevance of the regional preparatory meetings, which have examined the substantive items of the agenda and the workshop topics of the Thirteenth Congress and made action-oriented recommendations,[6] to serve as a basis for the draft declaration to be adopted by the Thirteenth Congress;

7. *Requests* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to begin, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 68/185, the preparation of a short and concise draft declaration reflecting the theme of the Thirteenth Congress, at intersessional meetings to be held well in advance of the Congress, taking into account the recommendations of the regional preparatory meetings and consultations with relevant organizations and entities;

8. *Emphasizes* the importance of the workshops to be held during the Thirteenth Congress, and invites Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other relevant entities to provide financial, organizational and technical support to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and to the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network for the preparations for the workshops, including the preparation and circulation of relevant background material;

9. *Reiterates its invitation* to donor countries to cooperate with developing countries to ensure their full participation in the workshops, and encourages States, other entities concerned and the Secretary-General to work together in order to ensure that the workshops focus on their respective issues and achieve practical results, leading to technical cooperation ideas, projects and documents related to enhancing bilateral and multilateral efforts in technical assistance activities in crime prevention and criminal justice;

10. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to make available the resources necessary to ensure the participation of the least developed countries in the Thirteenth Congress, in accordance with past practice;

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[4] E/CN.15/2014/6.

[5] A/CONF.222/PM.1.

[6] See A/CONF.222/RPM.1/1, A/CONF.222/RPM.2/1, A/CONF.222/RPM.3/1 and A/CONF.222/RPM.4/1.

11. *Encourages* Governments to make preparations for the Thirteenth Congress at an early stage by all appropriate means, including, where appropriate, the establishment of national preparatory committees, with a view to contributing to a focused and productive discussion on the topics and to participating actively in the organization and conduct of the workshops, the submission of national position papers on the various substantive items of the agenda and the encouragement of contributions from the academic community and relevant scientific institutions;

12. *Reiterates its invitation* to Member States to be represented at the Thirteenth Congress at the highest appropriate level, for example by Heads of State or Government or government ministers and attorneys general, to make statements in the high-level segment on the theme and substantive items of the Congress and to participate actively in its proceedings by sending legal and policy experts with special training and practical experience in crime prevention and criminal justice;

13. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to facilitate the organization of ancillary meetings of non-governmental and professional organizations participating in the Thirteenth Congress, in accordance with past practice, as well as meetings of professional and geographical interest groups, and to take appropriate measures to encourage the participation of the academic and research community in the Congress;

14. *Also reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to encourage the participation of representatives from relevant entities of the United Nations system in the Thirteenth Congress, bearing in mind the main theme, agenda items and workshop topics of the Congress;

15. *Welcomes* the plan for the documentation of the Thirteenth Congress, prepared by the Secretary-General in consultation with the extended Bureau of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;[7]

16. *Also welcomes* the appointment by the Secretary-General of a secretary-general and an executive secretary of the Thirteenth Congress, who will perform their functions under the rules of procedure for United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare an overview of the state of crime and criminal justice worldwide for presentation at the Thirteenth Congress, in accordance with past practice;

18. *Requests* the Commission to give high priority at its twenty-fourth session to considering the declaration of the Thirteenth Congress, with a view to recommending, through the Economic and Social Council, appropriate follow-up by the General Assembly at its seventieth session;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure proper follow-up to the present resolution and to report thereon, through the Commission, to the General Assembly at its seventieth session.

Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners

5. By its resolution 2014/16, the Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

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[7] E/CN.15/2014/6, sect. II.C.

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principal purposes of the United Nations, as set out in the Preamble to the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[1] and inspired by the determination to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, without distinction of any kind, and in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Bearing in mind the long-standing concern of the United Nations for the humanization of criminal justice and the protection of human rights,

Aware that the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners[2] remain the universally acknowledged minimum standards for the detention of prisoners and that they have been of value and influence in the development of correctional laws, policies and practices since their adoption by the First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, in 1955,

Mindful that, in the Salvador Declaration on Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Systems and Their Development in a Changing World,[3] Member States recognized that an effective, fair, accountable and humane criminal justice system was based on the commitment to uphold the protection of human rights in the administration of justice and the prevention and control of crime, and acknowledged the value and impact of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice in designing and implementing national crime prevention and criminal justice policies, laws, procedures and programmes,

Taking into account the progressive development of international standards pertaining to the treatment of prisoners since 1955, including in international instruments such as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[4] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment[5] and the Optional Protocol thereto,[6] and other relevant United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice related to the treatment of prisoners, namely, the procedures for the effective implementation of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners,[7] the Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment,[8] the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials,[9] the Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners,[10] the Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials,[11] the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the Beijing

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[1] General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

[2] *Human Rights: A Compilation of International Instruments*, Volume I (First Part), *Universal Instruments* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.XIV.4 (Vol. I, Part 1)), sect. J, No. 34.

[3] General Assembly resolution 65/230, annex.

[4] See General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[5] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1465, No. 24841.

[6] Ibid., vol. 2375, No. 24841.

[7] Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/47, annex.

[8] General Assembly resolution 43/173, annex.

[9] General Assembly resolution 34/169, annex.

[10] General Assembly resolution 45/111, annex.

[11] *Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Havana, 27 August-7 September 1990: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.IV.2), chap. I, sect. B.2, annex.

Rules),[12] the United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty,[13] the United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (the Riyadh Guidelines),[14] the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules),[15] the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules)[16] and the United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems,[17]

Mindful of its resolution 67/166 of 20 December 2012 on human rights in the administration of justice, in which it recognized the importance of the principle that persons deprived of their liberty shall retain their non-derogable human rights and all other human rights and fundamental freedoms, except for those lawful limitations that are demonstrably necessitated by the fact of incarceration, and took note of general comment No. 21 on the humane treatment of persons deprived of their liberty, adopted by the Human Rights Committee,[18] as well as Human Rights Council resolution 24/12 of 26 September 2013,[19] in which the Council noted the work of the open-ended intergovernmental Expert Group on the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, reiterating that any changes should not lower any existing standards but should reflect recent advances in correctional science and best practices,

Recalling its resolution 65/230 of 21 December 2010, in which it requested the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to establish an open-ended intergovernmental expert group to exchange information on best practices, as well as national legislation and existing international law, and on the revision of existing United Nations standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners so that they reflect recent advances in correctional science and best practices, with a view to making recommendations to the Commission on possible next steps, and requested the Expert Group to report to the Commission on progress in its work,

Recalling also its resolutions 67/188 of 20 December 2012 and 68/190 of 18 December 2013, entitled "Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners", as well as its resolution 68/156 of 18 December 2013, entitled "Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment", in particular paragraph 38 thereof,

Recalling further that, in its resolution 67/184 of 20 December 2012 on follow-up to the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, it decided that one of the workshops to be held within the framework of the Thirteenth Congress would be devoted to the topic "Role of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice in support of effective, fair, humane and accountable criminal justice systems: experiences and lessons learned in meeting the unique needs of women and children, in particular the treatment and social reintegration of offenders",

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[12] General Assembly resolution 40/33, annex.

[13] General Assembly resolution 45/113, annex.

[14] General Assembly resolution 45/112, annex.

[15] General Assembly resolution 45/110, annex.

[16] General Assembly resolution 65/229, annex.

[17] General Assembly resolution 67/187, annex, including principles on persons who are detained, arrested, suspected of, or charged with a criminal offence punishable by a term of imprisonment or the death penalty.

[18] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 40* (A/47/40), annex VI.B.

[19] Ibid., *Sixty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 53A* (A/68/53/Add.1), chap. III.

1. *Notes with appreciation* the further progress made during the third meeting of the open-ended intergovernmental Expert Group on the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, held in Vienna from 25 to 28 March 2014;[20]

2. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Government of Brazil for its financial support for the third meeting of the Expert Group;

3. *Acknowledges* the work done by the Expert Group at its previous meetings, held in Vienna from 31 January to 2 February 2012[21] and in Buenos Aires from 11 to 13 December 2012;[22]

4. *Also acknowledges* the work accomplished by the Secretariat in preparing the relevant documentation, in particular the working paper for the third meeting,[23] as well as the determined progress achieved at the meetings of the Expert Group in reviewing the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners;

5. *Expresses appreciation* for the important submissions and suggestions of Member States pursuant to the request to exchange information on best practices and on the revision of the existing Standard Minimum Rules, as reflected in the working paper submitted to the Expert Group at its third meeting;

6. *Reiterates* that any changes to the Standard Minimum Rules should not lower any of the existing standards, but should reflect the recent advances in correctional science and good practices so as to promote safety, security and humane conditions for prisoners;

7. *Recognizes* the need for the Expert Group to continue to take into account the social, legal and cultural specificities, as well as human rights obligations, of Member States;

8. *Notes* that the revision process should maintain the existing scope of application of the Standard Minimum Rules;

9. *Acknowledges with appreciation* the important contributions received from the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,[24] the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, as well as other submissions received for consideration from a number of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and invites them in this regard to continue to be actively involved in the Expert Group process, in accordance with the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council;

10. *Acknowledges* that the revision of the Standard Minimum Rules is a time-intensive exercise of crucial importance, emphasizes that efforts should be made to finalize the revision process, building on the recommendations made at the three meetings of the Expert Group and the submissions of Member States, for consideration at the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, to be held in Doha in 2015, and also emphasizes that the concern for a speedy process should not compromise the quality of the outcome;

11. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Expert Group, authorizing it to continue its work, with the aim of reaching a consensus, and to present a report to the Thirteenth Congress, for the information of the workshop on the role of the United

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[20] See E/CN.15/2014/19 and Corr.1.

[21] See E/CN.15/2012/18.

[22] See E/CN.15/2013/23.

[23] UNODC/CCPCJ/EG.6/2014/CRP.1.

[24] A/68/295.

Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice in support of effective, fair, humane and accountable criminal justice systems, and to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twenty-fourth session for consideration, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the required services and support are provided;

12. *Invites* the bureau of the third meeting of the Expert Group to continue to be involved in the revision of the rules by preparing, with the assistance of the Secretariat, a revised consolidated working paper, in all official languages of the United Nations, consisting of the draft revised rules, which should reflect the progress achieved so far, including the recommendations made by the Expert Group at its meetings held in Buenos Aires in 2012 and in Vienna in 2014, taking also into account proposals for revision put forward by Member States in relation to the areas and rules identified by the General Assembly in paragraph 6 of its resolution 67/188, for submission to and consideration by the Expert Group at its next meeting;

13. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Government of South Africa for its intention to host the next meeting of the Expert Group, and welcomes any support, in particular financial support, that other interested countries and organizations may wish to provide;

14. *Invites* Member States to actively participate in the next meeting of the Expert Group and to include in their delegations persons with a variety of expertise from relevant disciplines;

15. *Encourages* Member States to improve conditions in detention, consistent with the principles of the Standard Minimum Rules and all other relevant and applicable international standards and norms, to continue exchanging good practices, such as those regarding conflict resolution in detention facilities, including in the area of technical assistance, to identify challenges faced in implementing the Rules and share their experiences in dealing with those challenges, and to provide relevant information in that regard to their experts participating in the Expert Group;

16. *Also encourages* Member States to promote the implementation of the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules), as well as the United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty;

17. *Recommends* that Member States continue to endeavour to reduce prison overcrowding and, where appropriate, resort to non-custodial measures as alternatives to pretrial detention, to promote increased access to justice and legal defence mechanisms, to reinforce alternatives to imprisonment and to support rehabilitation and reintegration programmes, in accordance with the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules);

18. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to continue to promote the use and application of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice by, inter alia, providing advisory services and technical assistance to Member States, on request, including assistance in crime prevention, criminal justice and law reform, and in the organization of training for law enforcement, crime prevention and criminal justice personnel and support in the administration and management of penal and penitentiary systems, thus contributing to the upgrading of their efficiency and capabilities;

19. *Reaffirms* the important role of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council in contributing to the dissemination, promotion and practical application of the Standard

Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, in accordance with the procedures for their effective implementation;

20. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes outlined in the present resolution, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

International cooperation in criminal matters

6. By its resolution 2014/17, the Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

The General Assembly,

Recalling the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[1] the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto[2] and the United Nations Convention against Corruption,[3] as well as the international counter-terrorism conventions and protocols,

Conscious of the need to respect human dignity and to give effect to the rights conferred upon every person involved in criminal proceedings, in accordance with applicable international human rights instruments,

Concerned that transnational organized crime has diversified globally and represents a threat to health and safety and to the sustainable development of Member States,

Convinced that transnational organized crime, including in its new and emerging forms, creates significant challenges for Member States and that effective responses depend on strengthened international cooperation in criminal matters,

Emphasizing the importance of strengthened and collaborative efforts by all Member States to ensure the creation and promotion of strategies and mechanisms in all areas of international cooperation, especially in extradition, mutual legal assistance, transfer of sentenced persons and the confiscation of proceeds of crime,

Convinced that the establishment of bilateral and multilateral arrangements for mutual assistance in criminal matters can contribute to the development of more effective international cooperation to combat transnational crime,

Bearing in mind that the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice provide important tools for the development of international cooperation,

Recalling its resolutions 45/117 of 14 December 1990 on the Model Treaty on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters and 53/112 of 9 December 1998 on mutual assistance and international cooperation in criminal matters,

Recalling also its resolutions 45/116 of 14 December 1990 on the Model Treaty on Extradition and 52/88 of 12 December 1997 on international cooperation in criminal matters,

Recalling further its resolution 45/118 of 14 December 1990 on the Model Treaty on the Transfer of Proceedings in Criminal Matters,

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[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

[2] Ibid., vols. 2225, 2237, 2241 and 2326, No. 39574.

[3] Ibid., vol. 2349, No. 42146.

Recalling the Model Bilateral Agreement on the Sharing of Confiscated Proceeds of Crime or Property,[4]

Recalling also the adoption by the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders of the Model Agreement on the Transfer of Foreign Prisoners[5] and the recommendations on the treatment of foreign prisoners,[6]

Taking into consideration the establishment of regional networks, including those established with the assistance of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, such as the Central American Network of Prosecutors against Organized Crime and the Network of West African Central Authorities and Prosecutors against Organized Crime, whose prime objective is to strengthen regional and international cooperation in criminal matters, facilitating cooperation in ongoing cases and the delivery of related legal and technical assistance,

Noting with satisfaction the contributions of the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice in promoting international cooperation by facilitating, inter alia, the exchange of experience in research, law and policy development and the identification of emerging trends and issues in crime prevention and criminal justice among States, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and individual experts representing various professions and disciplines,

1. *Encourages* Member States to promote and strengthen international cooperation to further develop the capacities of criminal justice systems, including through efforts to modernize and strengthen relevant legislation related to international cooperation in criminal matters, and the use of modern technology to overcome problems that hinder cooperation in a number of areas, such as witness testimony by videoconference, where applicable, and the exchange of digital evidence;

2. *Urges* Member States that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the international counter-terrorism conventions and protocols, and calls upon Member States, where necessary, to incorporate the provisions of those instruments into their national legislation;

3. *Calls upon* Member States to apply the principle of "extradite or prosecute" contained in bilateral and regional agreements, as well as in the 1988 Convention, the Organized Crime Convention and the Protocols thereto, the Convention against Corruption and the international counter-terrorism conventions and protocols;

4. *Encourages* Member States, in accordance with their national laws, to afford one another, where feasible, mutual legal assistance in civil and administrative proceedings in relation to the offences for which cooperation is afforded, including in accordance with article 43, paragraph 1, of the Convention against Corruption;

5. *Invites* Member States to conclude bilateral and regional agreements or arrangements on international cooperation in criminal matters, and in doing so to take into account the relevant provisions under the Convention against Corruption, the Organized Crime Convention and the Protocols thereto and the 1988 Convention;

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[4] Economic and Social Council resolution 2005/14, annex.

[5] *Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Milan, 26 August-6 September 1985: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IV.1), chap. I, sect. D.1, annex I.

[6] Ibid., annex II.

6. *Encourages* Member States, relevant international organizations and institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network to strengthen cooperation and partnership with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, which serves as the secretariat to the Convention against Corruption, the Organized Crime Convention and the Protocols thereto and the 1988 Convention;

7. *Urges* Member States that have not yet done so to designate central authorities responsible for mutual legal assistance requests in accordance with article 18, paragraph 13, of the Organized Crime Convention, article 46, paragraph 13, of the Convention against Corruption and article 7, paragraph 8, of the 1988 Convention;

8. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to provide technical assistance to Member States, upon request, in order to enhance the capacity of experts and staff of central authorities to effectively and expeditiously deal with mutual legal assistance requests;

9. *Commends* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime for its development of technical assistance tools to facilitate international cooperation in criminal matters, and invites Member States in appropriate cases to avail themselves of those tools;

10. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to support central authorities in strengthening communication channels and, as appropriate, in exchanging information at both the regional and the international levels, for the purposes of enhancing the effectiveness of cooperation in criminal matters in all its aspects, especially in dealing with requests for mutual legal assistance;

11. *Encourages* Member States to ensure, where possible, that administrative procedures facilitate cooperation in criminal matters relating to the offences falling within the scope of the Organized Crime Convention, the Convention against Corruption, the 1988 Convention and the international counter-terrorism conventions and protocols, in accordance with national legislation;

12. *Also encourages* Member States to review their national policies, legislation and practices with regard to mutual legal assistance, extradition, confiscation of the proceeds of crime, the transfer of sentenced persons and other forms of international cooperation in criminal matters for the purpose of simplifying and enhancing cooperation among Member States;

13. *Further encourages* Member States to give due consideration to the humanitarian and social dimensions of the transfer of sentenced persons, where legislation provides for such transfer, for the purpose of achieving the greatest possible cooperation in the transfer of foreign prisoners so that they serve the rest of their sentence in their own countries;

14. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in coordination and cooperation with Member States, to collect and disseminate information about the national legal requirements of Member States concerning international cooperation in criminal matters for the purpose of enhancing the knowledge and strengthening the capacity of practitioners so that they can better understand different legal systems and their requirements with regard to international cooperation while avoiding duplication of the work done in the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime;

15. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to support the establishment and functioning of regional networks of central authorities responsible for dealing with mutual legal assistance requests, so as to contribute to the exchange of experiences and strengthen knowledge-based expertise in the area of

international cooperation in criminal matters and to help to establish international networks and partnerships among Member States;

16. *Invites* Member States to provide input to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime concerning the model treaties on international cooperation in criminal matters, in particular addressing the question of the necessity of updating or revising them and the prioritization of such updating or revising;

17. *Also invites* Member States, during the consideration of the appropriate agenda item of the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, to provide their views regarding the updating or revising mentioned in paragraph 16 above;

18. *Recommends* that the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, at its twenty-fourth session, take into account the input received from Member States and consider initiating a review of particular model treaties on international cooperation in criminal matters;

19. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes of the present resolution, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

7. By its resolution 2014/18, the Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[1] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[2] the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child[3] and all other relevant international and regional treaties,

Recalling also the numerous international standards and norms in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, in particular on juvenile justice, such as the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the Beijing Rules),[4] the United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (the Riyadh Guidelines),[5] the United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty,[6] the Guidelines for Action on Children in the Criminal Justice System,[7] the Guidelines on Justice in Matters involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime,[8] the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules),[9] the updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,[10] the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime,[11] the United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems,[12] the guidelines for cooperation and technical assistance in the field of urban crime prevention,[13] the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials,[14] the Guidelines for the Effective Implementation of the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials[15] and the Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials,[16]

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[1] General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

[2] See General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[3] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

[4] General Assembly resolution 40/33, annex.

[5] General Assembly resolution 45/112, annex.

[6] General Assembly resolution 45/113, annex.

[7] Economic and Social Council resolution 1997/30, annex.

[8] Economic and Social Council resolution 2005/20, annex.

[9] General Assembly resolution 65/229, annex.

[10] General Assembly resolution 65/228, annex.

[11] Economic and Social Council resolution 2002/13, annex.

Recalling further its relevant resolutions, as well as those of the Economic and Social Council, the Human Rights Council and the Commission on Human Rights,[17]

Convinced that violence against children is never justifiable and that it is the duty of States to protect children, including those in conflict with the law, from all forms of violence and human rights violations and to exercise due diligence to prohibit, prevent and investigate acts of violence against children, eliminate impunity and provide assistance to the victims, including prevention of revictimization,

Acknowledging the value of the joint report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children on prevention of and responses to violence against children within the juvenile justice system,[18] the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on access to justice for children[19] and the joint report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children on accessible and child-sensitive counselling, complaint and reporting mechanisms to address incidents of violence,[20]

Noting with appreciation the important work on child rights in the context of crime prevention and criminal justice conducted by United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, including the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the Office of the High Commissioner and the United Nations Children's Fund, and by the Special Representative and relevant mandate holders and treaty bodies, and welcoming the active participation of civil society in this field of work,

Emphasizing that children, by reason of their physical and mental development, face particular vulnerabilities and need special safeguards and care, including appropriate legal protection,

Emphasizing also that children in contact with the justice system as victims, witnesses or alleged or recognized offenders must be treated in a child-sensitive manner and with respect for their rights, dignity and needs,

Stressing that the right for all to have access to justice and the provision that child victims or witnesses of violence and children and juveniles in conflict with the law are entitled to the same legal guarantees and protection as are accorded to adults, including all fair trial guarantees, form an important basis for strengthening the rule of law through the administration of justice,

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[12] General Assembly resolution 67/187, annex.

[13] Economic and Social Council resolution 1995/9, annex.

[14] General Assembly resolution 34/169, annex.

[15] Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/61, annex.

[16] *Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Havana, 27 August-7 September 1990: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.IV.2), chap. I, sect. B.2, annex.

[17] Including General Assembly resolutions 62/141, 62/158, 63/241, 64/146, 65/197, 65/213, 66/138, 66/139, 66/140, 66/141, 67/152 and 67/166; Economic and Social Council resolutions 2007/23 and 2009/26; and Human Rights Council resolutions 7/29, 10/2, 18/12, 19/37, 22/32 and 24/12.

[18] A/HRC/21/25.

[19] A/HRC/25/35 and Add.1.

[20] A/HRC/16/56.

Recognizing the complementary roles of crime prevention, the criminal justice system, child protection agencies and the health, education and social sectors, as well as civil society, in creating a protective environment and preventing and responding to incidents of violence against children,

Being aware of the different economic, social and cultural contexts of crime prevention and criminal justice prevailing in each Member State,

Recalling its resolution 68/189 of 18 December 2013, in which it requested the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to convene a meeting of an open-ended intergovernmental expert group, in collaboration with all relevant United Nations entities, in particular the United Nations Children's Fund, the Office of the High Commissioner and the Special Representative, to develop a draft set of model strategies and practical measures on the elimination of violence against children in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, to be considered by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its session following the meeting of the open-ended intergovernmental expert group,

1. *Strongly condemns* all acts of violence against children, reaffirms the duty of the State to protect children from all forms of violence in both public and private settings, and calls for the elimination of impunity, including by investigating and prosecuting, with due process, and punishing all perpetrators;

2. *Expresses its extreme concern* about the secondary victimization of children that may occur within the justice system, and reaffirms the responsibility of States to protect children from this form of violence;

3. *Welcomes* the work done at the meeting of the expert group on the development of draft model strategies and practical measures on the elimination of violence against children in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, held in Bangkok from 18 to 21 February 2014, and takes note with appreciation of its report;[21]

4. *Adopts* the United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, annexed to the present resolution;

5. *Urges* Member States to take all necessary and effective measures, as appropriate, to prevent and respond to all forms of violence against children who come in contact with the justice system as victims, witnesses or alleged or recognized offenders, and to provide for consistency in their laws and policies and in the application thereof in order to promote the implementation of the Model Strategies and Practical Measures;

6. *Also urges* Member States to remove any barrier, including any kind of discrimination, that children may face in accessing justice and in effectively participating in criminal proceedings, to pay particular attention to the issue of the rights of the child and the child's best interests in the administration of justice and to ensure that children in contact with the criminal justice system are treated in a child-sensitive manner, taking into account the specific needs of those children who are in particularly vulnerable situations;

7. *Encourages* Member States that have not yet integrated crime prevention and children's issues into their overall rule of law efforts to do so, and to develop and implement a comprehensive crime prevention and justice system policy, with a view to

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[21] See E/CN.15/2014/14/Rev.1.

preventing the involvement of children in criminal activities, promoting the use of alternative measures to detention, such as diversion and restorative justice, adopting reintegration strategies for former child offenders and complying with the principle that deprivation of liberty of children should be used only as a measure of last resort and for the shortest appropriate period of time, as well as to avoid, wherever possible, the use of pretrial detention for children;

8. *Encourages* Member States, where appropriate, to strengthen multisectoral coordination among all relevant government agencies in order to better prevent, identify and respond to the multidimensional nature of violence against children and to ensure that criminal justice and other relevant professionals are adequately trained to deal with children;

9. *Also encourages* Member States to establish and strengthen child rights monitoring and accountability systems, as well as mechanisms for the systematic research, collection and analysis of data on violence against children and on the systems designed to address violence against children, with a view to assessing the scope and incidence of such violence and the impact of policies and measures adopted to reduce it;

10. *Stresses* the importance of preventing incidents of violence against children and of responding in a timely manner to support child victims of violence, including to prevent their revictimization, and invites Member States to adopt knowledge-based, comprehensive and multisectoral prevention strategies and policies to address the factors that give rise to violence against children and that expose them to the risk of violence;

11. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to take steps to ensure the broad dissemination of the Model Strategies and Practical Measures;

12. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, at the request of Member States, to identify the needs and capacities of countries and to provide technical assistance and advisory services to Member States in order to develop or strengthen, as appropriate, legislation, procedures, policies and practices to prevent and respond to violence against children and to ensure respect for the rights of the child in the administration of justice;

13. *Further requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to closely coordinate with the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme and with other relevant national and regional institutes with a view to developing training materials and offering training and other capacity-building opportunities, in particular for practitioners working in the areas of crime prevention and criminal justice and for providers of support services for the victims of violence against children and for child witnesses within the criminal justice system, and to disseminate information on successful practices;

14. *Invites* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the Human Rights Council, as well as the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the United Nations Children's Fund, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children, the Committee on the Rights of the Child and relevant regional and international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to strengthen cooperation in supporting the efforts of States to eliminate all forms of violence against children;

15. *Encourages* Member States to promote country-to-country, regional and interregional technical cooperation in sharing best practices in the implementation of the Model Strategies and Practical Measures;

16. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary contributions for the purposes outlined in the present resolution, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

Annex

United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

Introduction

1. The United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice have been prepared to help Member States to address the need for integrated strategies for violence prevention and child protection, thereby offering children the protection to which they have an unqualified right.

2. The Model Strategies and Practical Measures take into consideration the complementary roles of the justice system on the one hand, and the child protection, social welfare, health and education sectors on the other, in creating a protective environment and in preventing and responding to violence against children. They draw attention to the need for Member States to ensure that criminal law is used appropriately and effectively to criminalize various forms of violence against children, including forms of violence prohibited by international law. The Model Strategies and Practical Measures will enable criminal justice institutions to strengthen and focus their efforts to prevent and respond to violence against children, and to increase their diligence in investigating, convicting and rehabilitating perpetrators of violent crimes against children.

3. The Model Strategies and Practical Measures take into account the fact that children who are alleged as, accused of or recognized as having infringed criminal law, especially those who are deprived of their liberty, face a high risk of violence. Because special attention must be paid to the especially vulnerable situation of these children, the Model Strategies and Practical Measures are aimed at not only improving the effectiveness of the criminal justice system in preventing and responding to violence against children, but also at protecting children against any violence that may result from their contact with the justice system.

4. The Model Strategies and Practical Measures reflect the fact that some of the perpetrators of violence against children are themselves children and often victims of violence. The need to protect child victims in such instances cannot negate the rights of all of the children involved to have their best interests considered as a matter of primary importance.

5. The Model Strategies and Practical Measures are grouped into three broad categories: general prevention strategies to address violence against children as part of broader child protection and crime prevention initiatives; strategies and measures to improve the ability of the criminal justice system to respond to crimes of violence against children and to protect child victims effectively; and strategies and measures to prevent and respond to violence against children in contact with the justice system. Good practices are set forth, to be considered and used by Member States within the framework of their national legal systems in a manner consistent with applicable international instruments, including relevant human rights instruments, and taking into consideration relevant United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice. Member States should be guided by the Model Strategies and Practical Measures to the maximum extent of their available resources and, where needed, within the framework of international cooperation.

Definitions

6. For the purposes of the Model Strategies and Practical Measures:

(*a*) "Child" means, as in article 1 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[22] "every human being below the age of eighteen years unless under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier";

(*b*) A "child protection system" refers to the national legal framework, formal and informal structures, functions and capacities to prevent and respond to violence against and abuse, exploitation and neglect of children;

(*c*) "Children in contact with the justice system" refers to children who come into contact with the justice system as victims or witnesses, children alleged as, accused of or recognized as having infringed criminal law, or children who are in any other situation requiring legal proceedings, for example regarding their care, custody or protection, including cases involving children of incarcerated parents;

(*d*) "Child-sensitive" denotes an approach that takes into consideration the child's right to protection and individual needs and views in accordance with the age and maturity of the child;

(*e*) "Child victims" denotes children who are victims of crime regardless of their role in the offence or in the prosecution of the alleged offender or group of offenders;

(*f*) "Crime prevention" comprises strategies and measures that seek to reduce the risk of crimes occurring and their potential harmful effects on individuals and society, including fear of crime, by intervening to influence the multiple causes of crime;

(*g*) "Criminal justice system" refers to laws, procedures, professionals, authorities and institutions that apply to victims, witnesses and persons alleged as, accused of or recognized as having infringed criminal law;

(*h*) "Deprivation of liberty" means any form of detention or imprisonment or the placement of a person in a public or private custodial setting, from which that person is not permitted to leave at will, by order of any judicial, administrative or other public authority;

(*i*) "Diversion" refers to a process for dealing with children alleged as, accused of or recognized as having infringed criminal law as an alternative to judicial proceedings, with the consent of the child and the child's parents or legal guardian;

(*j*) "Informal justice system" refers to the resolution of disputes and the regulation of conduct by adjudication or with the assistance of a neutral third party that is not part of the judiciary as established by law and/or whose substantive, procedural or structural foundation is not primarily based on statutory law;

(*k*) A "juvenile justice system" comprises laws, policies, guidelines, customary norms, systems, professionals, institutions and treatment specifically applicable to children alleged as, accused of or recognized as having infringed criminal law;

(*l*) "Legal aid" includes legal advice, assistance and representation for persons detained, arrested or imprisoned as a result of being suspected or accused of or charged with a criminal offence, and for victims and witnesses in the criminal justice process, which is provided at no cost for those without sufficient means or when the interests of justice so require. Furthermore, "legal aid" is intended to include the concepts of legal education, access to legal information and other services provided for persons through alternative dispute resolution mechanisms and restorative justice processes;

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[22] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

(*m*) A "protective environment" is an environment conducive to ensuring to the maximum extent possible the survival and development of the child, including physical, mental, spiritual, moral, psychological and social development, in a manner compatible with human dignity;

(*n*) "Restorative justice programme" means any programme that uses restorative processes and seeks to achieve restorative outcomes;

(*o*) "Restorative process" means any process in which the victim and the offender and, where appropriate, any other individuals or community members affected by a crime participate actively together in the resolution of matters arising from the crime, generally with the help of a facilitator. Restorative processes may include mediation, conciliation, conferencing and sentencing circles;

(*p*) "Violence" means all forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse.

Guiding principles

7. In implementing the Model Strategies and Practical Measures at the national level, Member States should be guided by the following principles:

(*a*) That the inherent rights of the child to life, survival and development are protected;

(*b*) That the right of the child to have his or her best interests as a primary consideration in all matters involving or affecting him or her is respected, whether the child is a victim or a perpetrator of violence, as well as in all measures of prevention and protection;

(*c*) That every child is protected from all forms of violence without discrimination of any kind, irrespective of the child's or his or her parent's or legal guardian's race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, property, disability, birth or other status;

(*d*) That the child is informed of his or her rights in an age-appropriate manner and that the right of the child to be consulted and to express his or her views freely in all matters affecting him or her is fully respected;

(*e*) That all strategies and measures to prevent and respond to violence against children are designed and implemented from a gender perspective that specifically addresses gender-based violence;

(*f*) That the specific vulnerabilities of children and the situations they find themselves in, including children in need of special protection and children committing criminal offences under the age of criminal responsibility, should be addressed as part of comprehensive violence prevention strategies and identified as a priority for action;

(*g*) That measures to protect child victims of violence are non-coercive and do not compromise the rights of these children.

Part one

Prohibiting violence against children, implementing broad prevention measures and promoting research and data collection

8. Child protection should begin with the proactive prevention of violence and the explicit prohibition of all forms of violence. Member States have the duty to take appropriate measures that effectively protect children from all forms of violence.

I. Ensuring the prohibition by law of all forms of violence against children

9. Recognizing the importance of the existence of a sound legal framework which prohibits violence against children and empowers authorities to respond appropriately to incidents of violence, Member States are urged, as appropriate and while taking into consideration relevant international human rights instruments, to ensure:

(*a*) That their laws are comprehensive and effective in prohibiting and eliminating all forms of violence against children and that provisions that justify, allow for or condone violence against children or may increase the risk of violence against children are removed;

(*b*) That cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment of children is prohibited and eliminated in all settings, including schools.

10. Because a countless number of girls and boys fall victim to harmful practices undertaken under different pretexts or grounds, including female genital mutilation or cutting, forced marriage, breast ironing and witchcraft rituals, Member States are urged, as appropriate and while taking into consideration relevant international human rights instruments:

(*a*) To establish by law a clear and comprehensive prohibition of all harmful practices against children, supported by detailed provisions in relevant legislation to secure the effective protection of girls and boys from those practices, to provide means of redress and to fight impunity;

(*b*) To remove from all national legislation any legal provisions that provide justification or allow for consent to harmful practices against children;

(*c*) To ensure that resorting to informal justice systems does not jeopardize children's rights or preclude child victims from accessing the formal justice system, and to establish the supremacy of international human rights law.

11. Recognizing the serious nature of many forms of violence against children and the need to criminalize these conducts, Member States should review and update their criminal law to ensure that the following acts are fully covered thereunder:

(*a*) Engaging in sexual activities with a child who is under the legal age of consent, ensuring as well that an appropriate "age of protection" or "legal age of consent", below which a child cannot legally consent to sexual activity, is set;

(*b*) Engaging in sexual activities with a child using coercion, force or threats, abusing a position of trust, authority or influence over a child, including within the family, and abusing a particularly vulnerable situation of a child, because of a mental or physical disability or a situation of dependence;

(*c*) Committing sexual violence against a child, including sexual abuse, sexual exploitation and sexual harassment through or facilitated by the use of new information technologies, including the Internet;

(*d*) The sale of or trafficking in children for any purpose and in any form;

(*e*) Offering, delivering or accepting, by whatever means, a child for the purpose of sexual exploitation of the child, transfer of organs of the child for profit or engagement of the child in forced labour;

(*f*) Offering, obtaining, procuring or providing a child for child prostitution;

(*g*) Producing, distributing, disseminating, importing, exporting, offering, selling or possessing child pornography;

(*h*) Slavery or practices similar to slavery, debt bondage and serfdom and forced labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict;

(*i*) Committing gender-related violence against a child and, in particular, gender-related killing of girls.

II. Implementing comprehensive prevention programmes

12. General and context-specific measures should be developed by Member States to prevent violence against children. Prevention measures, building on a growing understanding of factors that give rise to violence against children and addressing the risks of violence to which children are exposed, should be part of a comprehensive strategy to eliminate violence against children. Criminal justice agencies, working together with, as appropriate, child protection, social welfare, health and education agencies and civil society organizations, should develop effective violence prevention programmes as part of both broader crime prevention programmes and initiatives to build a protective environment for children.

13. Preventing the victimization of children through all available means should be recognized as a crime prevention priority. Member States are therefore urged, as appropriate and while taking into consideration relevant international human rights instruments:

(*a*) To strengthen existing child protection systems and to help to create a protective environment for children;

(*b*) To adopt measures to prevent violence within the family and the community, address cultural acceptance or tolerance of violence against children, including gender-related violence, and challenge harmful practices;

(*c*) To encourage and support the development and implementation at every level of government of comprehensive plans for the prevention of violence against children in all of its forms, based on in-depth analysis of the problem and incorporating:

(i) An inventory of existing policies and programmes;

(ii) Well-defined responsibilities for the relevant institutions, agencies and personnel involved in preventive measures;

(iii) Mechanisms for the appropriate coordination of preventive measures between governmental and non-governmental agencies;

(iv) Evidence-based policies and programmes that are continually monitored and carefully evaluated in the course of implementation;

(v) Parental capacity-building and family support as the primary preventive measures, while strengthening child protection in school and in the community;

(vi) Methods for effectively identifying, mitigating and reducing the risk of violence against children;

(vii) Public awareness-raising and community involvement in prevention policies and programmes;

(viii) Close interdisciplinary cooperation, with the involvement of all relevant agencies, civil society groups, local and religious leaders and, where relevant, other stakeholders;

(ix) Participation of children and families in policies and programmes for the prevention of criminal activities and victimization;

(*d*) To identify the specific vulnerabilities and risks faced by children in different situations and to adopt proactive measures to reduce those risks;

(*e*) To take appropriate actions to support and protect all children, in particular children in different situations of vulnerability and children in need of special protection;

(*f*) To be guided by the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime[23] and play a leading role in developing effective crime prevention strategies and in creating and maintaining institutional frameworks for their implementation and review.

14. The risk of violence against children committed by children should be addressed by specific prevention measures, including measures:

(*a*) To prevent physical, psychological and sexual violence exerted, often through bullying, by children against other children;

(*b*) To prevent the violence sometimes exerted by groups of children, including violence by youth gangs;

(*c*) To prevent the recruitment, use and victimization of children by youth gangs;

(*d*) To identify and protect children, in particular girls, who are linked to gang members and who are vulnerable to sexual exploitation;

(*e*) To encourage law enforcement agencies to use multi-agency intelligence to proactively profile local risk and, accordingly, to direct enforcement and disruption activity.

15. The risk of violence associated with trafficking in children and various forms of exploitation by criminal groups should be addressed by specific prevention measures, including measures:

(*a*) To prevent the recruitment, use and victimization of children by criminal groups, terrorist entities or violent extremist groups;

(*b*) To prevent the sale of children, trafficking in children, child prostitution and child pornography;

(*c*) To prevent the production, possession and dissemination of images and all other materials that depict, glorify or incite violence against children, including when perpetrated by children, particularly through information technologies, such as the Internet, in particular social networking environments.

16. Broad public education and awareness campaigns are required. Member States, in cooperation with educational institutions, non-governmental organizations, relevant professional associations and the media, are urged, as appropriate and while taking into consideration relevant international human rights instruments:

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[23] Economic and Social Council resolution 2002/13, annex.

(*a*) To implement and support effective public awareness and public education initiatives that prevent violence against children by promoting respect for their rights and by educating their families and communities about the harmful impact of violence;

(*b*) To raise awareness of how to prevent and respond to violence against children among persons who have regular contact with children in the justice, child protection, social welfare, health and education sectors and in areas relating to sport, culture and leisure activities;

(*c*) To encourage and support inter-agency cooperation in implementing violence prevention activities and programmes, planning and delivering public information campaigns, training professionals and volunteers, gathering data on the incidence of violence against children, monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of programmes and strategies and exchanging information on good practices and lessons learned;

(*d*) To encourage the private sector, in particular the information and communications technology sector, the tourism and travel industry and the banking and finance sectors, and civil society to participate in the development and implementation of policies to prevent the exploitation and abuse of children;

(*e*) To encourage the media to contribute to community efforts to prevent and respond to violence against children and to promote changes in social norms that tolerate such violence, and to encourage the establishment of media-led ethical guidelines that will allow child-friendly coverage and reportage on cases involving child victims of abuse, exploitation, neglect and discrimination, taking into consideration the right of children to privacy;

(*f*) To involve children, their families, communities, local leaders, religious leaders and criminal justice and other relevant professionals in discussing the impact and detrimental effects of violence against children and ways to prevent violence and eliminate harmful practices;

(*g*) To challenge attitudes that condone or normalize violence against children, including the tolerance and acceptance of corporal punishment and harmful practices, and the acceptance of violence.

17. In order to address the vulnerability and the specific risks of violence faced by unaccompanied children, migrant children and children who are refugees or asylum seekers, Member States are urged, as appropriate and without prejudice to their obligations under international law:

(*a*) To ensure that these children have access to independent assistance, advocacy and advice, that they are always placed in appropriate accommodation and treated in a manner that is fully compatible with their best interests, that they are separated from adults when necessary to protect them and, when applicable, to sever relationships with smugglers and traffickers, and that a legally appointed representative is available from the moment an unaccompanied child is detected by the authorities;

(*b*) To conduct regular analyses of the nature of the threats faced by these children and to assess their needs for assistance and protection;

(*c*) To uphold the principle of burden-sharing and solidarity with the host country and to enhance international cooperation.

III. Promoting research and data collection, analysis and dissemination

18. Member States, the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, relevant entities of the United Nations system, other relevant international organizations, research institutes, non-governmental organizations and professional associations are urged, as appropriate:

(*a*) To set up and strengthen mechanisms for the systematic and coordinated collection of data on violence against children, including on violence against children in contact with the justice system;

(*b*) To monitor and publish periodic reports on cases of violence against children reported to the police and other criminal justice agencies, including the number of cases, apprehension or arrest and clearance rates, prosecution and case disposition with regard to the alleged offenders and the prevalence of violence against children and, in so doing, to make use of data derived from population-based surveys. The reports should disaggregate data by type of violence and include, for example, information on the age and sex of the alleged offender and his or her relationship to the victim;

(*c*) To develop a multilevel system of reporting, starting from the most basic unit of government to the national level and to allow, in accordance with national legislation, the exchange of relevant information, statistics and data among all relevant institutions to help to ensure comprehensive data gathering for policy and programme development that will promote child protection;

(*d*) To develop population-based surveys and child-sensitive methodologies aimed at collecting data regarding children, including crime and victimization surveys, to allow for assessment of the nature and extent of violence against children;

(*e*) To develop and implement indicators relating to the performance of the justice system in preventing and responding to violence against children;

(*f*) To develop and monitor indicators relating to the prevalence of violence against children in contact with the justice system;

(*g*) To evaluate the efficiency and effectiveness of the justice system in meeting the needs of child victims of violence and preventing such violence, including with regard to the way in which the justice system treats child victims of violence, the use it makes of different intervention models and the degree to which it cooperates with other agencies responsible for the protection of children, and also to evaluate and assess the impact of current legislation, rules and procedures relating to violence against children;

(*h*) To collect, analyse and disseminate data on independent inspections of places of detention, access to complaint mechanisms by children in detention and outcomes of complaints and investigations in accordance with the obligations of States under international human rights law;

(*i*) To use research studies and data collection to inform policy and practice and to exchange and disseminate information concerning successful violence prevention practices;

(*j*) To encourage and provide sufficient financial support for research on violence against children;

(*k*) To ensure that data, periodic reports and research are aimed at supporting the efforts of Member States to address violence against children and are used in the framework of constructive cooperation and dialogue with and among Member States.

Part two

Enhancing the ability and capacity of the criminal justice system to respond to violence against children and protect child victims

IV. Establishing effective detection and reporting mechanisms

19. In order to respond to the need to detect and report acts of violence against children, Member States are urged, as appropriate:

(*a*) To ensure that measures are taken to identify risk factors for different types of violence and identify signs of actual violence in order to trigger appropriate intervention as early as possible;

(*b*) To ensure that criminal justice professionals who routinely come into contact with children in the course of their work are aware of risk factors and indicators of various forms of violence, in particular at the national level, and that they have received guidance and are trained on how to interpret such indicators and have the knowledge, willingness and ability necessary to take appropriate action, including the provision of immediate protection;

(*c*) To legally require professionals who routinely come into contact with children in the course of their work to notify appropriate authorities if they suspect that a child is, or is likely to become, a victim of violence;

(*d*) To ensure that safe child- and gender-sensitive approaches, procedures and complaint, reporting and counselling mechanisms are established by law, are in conformity with the obligations of Member States under the relevant international human rights instruments, take into account relevant international standards and norms on crime prevention and criminal justice and are easily accessible to all children and their representative or a third party without fear of reprisal or discrimination;

(*e*) To ensure that individuals, and in particular children, reporting in good faith alleged incidents of violence against children are protected against all forms of reprisal;

(*f*) To work with Internet service providers, mobile telephone companies, search engines, public Internet facilities and others to facilitate and, where feasible, enact appropriate legislative measures to ensure the reporting of any representation, by whatever means, of a child engaged in real or simulated explicit sexual activities or any representation of the sexual parts of a child for primarily sexual purposes, defined as child pornography under the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography[24] to the police or other authorized bodies and the blocking of access to websites where such material is available or the deletion of illegal content, and to keep records, in accordance with the law, and preserve evidence for a period of time and as determined by law for the purpose of investigation and prosecution.

V. Offering effective protection to child victims of violence

20. In order to more effectively protect child victims of violence through the criminal justice process and avoid their secondary victimization, Member States are urged, as appropriate and while taking into consideration relevant international human rights instruments, to take appropriate measures:

(*a*) To ensure that laws clearly define the roles and responsibilities of government departments and define standards for the actions of other institutions, services and facilities responsible for the detection of violence against children and the care and protection of children, in particular in cases of domestic violence;

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[24] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2171, No. 27531.

(*b*) To ensure that police and other law enforcement agencies have, with judicial authorization where required by national law, adequate powers to enter premises and conduct arrests in cases of violence against children and to take immediate measures to ensure the safety of the children;

(*c*) To ensure that police, prosecutors, judges and all other relevant professionals who may be in contact with child victims respond promptly to incidents of violence against children and that relevant cases are managed expeditiously and efficiently;

(*d*) To ensure that criminal justice and other relevant professionals, in dealing with cases of child victims of violence, pay particular attention to child- and gender-sensitive approaches, including through the use of modern technologies in different stages of criminal investigations and criminal proceedings;

(*e*) To ensure that national standards, procedures and protocols are developed and implemented among relevant national actors in order to respond with sensitivity to child victims of violence whose physical or psychological integrity remains at serious risk and requires their urgent removal from the dangerous context, and that temporary protection and care are provided in an appropriate place of safety pending a full determination of the best interests of the child;

(*f*) To ensure that the police, courts and other competent authorities have the legal authority to issue and enforce protection measures such as restraining or barring orders in cases of violence against children, including removal of the perpetrator from the domicile and prohibiting further contact with the victim and other affected parties inside and outside the domicile, as well as to impose penalties for breaches of those orders in accordance with national legislation, and to ensure that, when the child victim of violence remains under the care and protection of the non-abusive parent, the parent can safeguard the child and that such protective measures are not dependent on the initiation of criminal proceedings;

(*g*) To ensure that a registration system is established for judicial protection and restraining or barring orders, where such orders are permitted by national law, so that police and other criminal justice officials can quickly determine whether such an order is in force;

(*h*) To ensure that an informal or mediated settlement of cases involving violence against children takes place only when it is in the best interests of the child, and does not involve harmful practices, such as forced marriage, taking into account any power imbalance and the vulnerability of the child or his or her family in consenting to a settlement, with due regard for any future risk to the safety of the child or other children;

(*i*) To ensure that child victims of violence and their families have access to appropriate mechanisms or procedures in order to obtain redress and reparation, including from the State, and that relevant information about those mechanisms is publicized and easily accessible.

21. Recognizing the fact that, for prosecutions to be effective, it is often necessary for child victims of violence to participate in the criminal justice process, that in some jurisdictions children can be required or compelled to testify and that these children are vulnerable and in need of special protection, assistance and support in order to prevent further hardship and trauma that may result from their participation in the criminal justice process, Member States are required in this regard to ensure that the child's privacy is fully respected at all stages of the proceedings and are urged, as appropriate:

(*a*) To ensure the availability for children of special services, physical and mental health care and protection that take into account gender and are appropriate to the age, level of maturity and needs of the child in order to prevent further hardship and trauma and promote the physical and psychological recovery and social reintegration of child victims of violence;

(*b*) To ensure that children who have been subjected to sexual abuse, and especially girls who have become pregnant or children living with HIV/AIDS or other sexually transmitted diseases as a result of the abuse, receive age-appropriate medical advice and counselling and are provided with the requisite physical and mental health care and support;

(*c*) To ensure that child victims receive assistance from support persons commencing at the initial report and continuing until such services are no longer required;

(*d*) To ensure that professionals who are responsible for assisting child victims make every effort to coordinate support to avoid unnecessary procedures and limit the number of interviews.

VI. Ensuring effective investigation and prosecution of incidents of violence against children

22. In order to effectively investigate and prosecute incidents of violence against children and bring the perpetrators to justice, Member States are urged, as appropriate and while taking into consideration relevant international human rights instruments:

(*a*) To ensure that the primary responsibility for initiating investigations and prosecutions lies with the police, the prosecution and other competent authorities and does not require an official complaint to be filed by the child victim of violence or a parent or legal guardian of the child;

(*b*) To adopt and implement policies and programmes aimed at guiding all decisions concerning the prosecution of offences of violence against children and ensuring the fairness, integrity and effectiveness of such decisions;

(*c*) To ensure that the applicable laws, policies, procedures, programmes and practices related to violence against children are consistently and effectively implemented by the criminal justice system;

(*d*) To ensure that child-sensitive investigation procedures are adopted and implemented so as to ensure that violence against children is correctly identified and to help provide evidence for administrative, civil and criminal proceedings, while according due assistance to children with special needs;

(*e*) To develop and implement policies and appropriate responses regarding the investigation and collection of evidence, in particular bodily samples, that take into account the needs and views of child victims of violence in accordance with the age and maturity of child victims, respect their dignity and integrity and minimize intrusion into their lives, while abiding by national standards for the collection of evidence;

(*f*) To ensure that the persons investigating alleged incidents of violence against children have the duty, powers and necessary authorization to obtain all the information necessary to the investigation, in accordance with criminal procedure as laid out in national law, and have at their disposal all the budgetary and technical resources necessary for effective investigation;

(*g*) To ensure that great care is taken to avoid subjecting a child victim of violence to further harm through the process of the investigation, including by inviting and giving due weight to the child's views in accordance with the age and maturity of the child and adopting child-sensitive and gender-sensitive investigation and prosecution practices;

(*h*) To ensure that decisions on the apprehension or arrest, detention and terms of any form of release of an alleged perpetrator of violence against a child take into account the need for the safety of the child and others related to the child, and that such procedures also prevent further acts of violence.

VII. Enhancing cooperation among various sectors

23. Acknowledging the complementary roles of the criminal justice system, child protection agencies, health, education and social service sectors and, in some cases, informal justice systems in creating a protective environment and preventing and responding to incidents of violence against children, Member States are urged, as appropriate:

(*a*) To ensure effective coordination and cooperation among the criminal justice, child protection, social welfare, health and education sectors in detecting, reporting and responding to violence against children and protecting and assisting child victims;

(*b*) To establish stronger operational links, particularly in emergency situations, between health and social service agencies, both public and private, and criminal justice agencies for the purposes of reporting, recording and responding appropriately to acts of violence against children, while protecting the privacy of child victims of violence;

(*c*) To establish stronger links between informal justice systems and justice and child protection institutions;

(*d*) To develop information systems and inter-agency protocols to facilitate the exchange of information and enable cooperation in identifying incidents of violence against children, responding to them, protecting child victims of violence and holding perpetrators accountable, in accordance with national laws on data protection;

(*e*) To ensure that violent acts against children, when suspected by health and social services or child protection agencies, are promptly reported to the police and other law enforcement agencies;

(*f*) To promote the establishment of specialized units specifically trained to deal with the complexities and sensitivities relating to child victims of violence, from which victims can receive comprehensive assistance, protection and intervention services, including health and social services, legal aid and police assistance and protection;

(*g*) To ensure that adequate medical, psychological, social and legal services sensitive to the needs of child victims of violence are in place to enhance the criminal justice management of cases involving violence against children, to encourage the development of specialized health services, including comprehensive, free and confidential forensic examinations by trained health providers and appropriate treatment, including HIV-specific treatment, and to facilitate and support inter-agency referrals of child victims for services;

(*h*) To provide support to children whose parents or caregivers are deprived of liberty in order to prevent and address the risk of violence such children may be exposed to as a result of the parents' or caregiver's actions or situation.

VIII. Improving criminal proceedings in matters involving child victims of violence

24. With respect to criminal proceedings in matters involving child victims of violence, Member States are urged, as appropriate and while taking into consideration relevant international human rights instruments:

(*a*) To ensure that comprehensive services are provided and protection measures are taken to ensure the safety, privacy and dignity of victims and their families at all stages of the criminal justice process, without prejudice to the ability or willingness of the victim to participate in an investigation or prosecution, and to protect them from intimidation and retaliation;

(*b*) To ensure that the child's views are given due weight in accordance with the age and maturity of the child, that the child is provided the opportunity to participate fully in any judicial and administrative proceedings, that every child is treated as a capable witness and that his or her testimony is not presumed to be invalid or untrustworthy by reason of the child's age alone, as long as the court or other competent authority deems that his or her age and maturity allow the giving of intelligible and credible testimony, with or without communication aids and other assistance;

(*c*) To ensure, in appropriate cases, that child victims of violence are not required to testify as part of the criminal justice process without the knowledge of their parents or legal guardians, that a child's refusal to testify does not constitute a criminal or other offence and that child victims of violence are able to testify in criminal proceedings through adequate measures and child-friendly practices that facilitate such testimony by protecting their privacy, identity and dignity, ensuring their safety before, during and after legal proceedings, avoiding secondary victimization and respecting their need and legal right to be heard while recognizing the legal rights of the accused;

(*d*) To ensure that child victims of violence, their parents or legal guardians and legal representatives, from the first contact with the justice system and throughout the judicial proceedings, are promptly and adequately informed of, inter alia, the rights of the child, the relevant procedures, available legal aid and the progress and disposition of the specific case;

(*e*) To ensure that the child victim's parents or legal guardian and, where appropriate, a child protection professional accompany the child during interviews conducted as part of the investigation and during trial proceedings, inter alia, while testifying as a witness, except in the following circumstances, as dictated by the best interests of the child:

(i) The parent(s) or the legal guardian are the alleged perpetrator(s) of the offence committed against the child;

(ii) The court deems that it is not in the best interests of the child to be accompanied by his or her parent(s) or legal guardian, including on the basis of credible concern expressed by the child;

(*f*) To ensure that proceedings relevant to the testimony of the child are explained to the child and conducted in language that is simple and comprehensible to the child and that interpretation into language that the child understands is made available;

(*g*) To protect the privacy of child victims of violence as a matter of primary importance, to protect them from undue exposure to the public, for example by excluding the public and the media from the courtroom during the child's testimony, and to protect information relating to a child's involvement in the justice process by maintaining confidentiality and restricting disclosure of information that may lead to identification of the child;

(*h*) To ensure, within the framework of national legal systems, that criminal proceedings involving child victims take place as soon as possible, unless delays are in the child's best interest;

(*i*) To provide for the use of child-sensitive procedures, including interview rooms designed for children, interdisciplinary services for child victims integrated within the same location, modified court environments that take child witnesses into consideration, recesses during a child's testimony, hearings scheduled at times of day appropriate to the age and maturity of the child, an appropriate notification system to ensure that the child goes to court only when necessary and other appropriate measures to facilitate the child's testimony;

(*j*) To ensure that, when child victims of violence may be the subject of intimidation, threats or harm, appropriate conditions are put in place to ensure their safety and that protective measures are taken, such as:

(i) Preventing direct contact between a child victim and the accused at any point during the criminal justice process;

(ii) Requesting restraining orders from a competent court, supported by a registry system;

(iii) Requesting a pretrial detention order for the accused from a competent court, with "no contact" bail conditions;

(iv) Requesting an order from a competent court to place the accused under house arrest if necessary;

(v) Requesting protection for a child victim by the police or other relevant agencies and safeguarding the whereabouts of the child from disclosure.

25. Recognizing the serious nature of violence against children and taking into account the severity of the physical and psychological harm caused to child victims, Member States are urged, as appropriate and while taking into consideration relevant international human rights instruments, to ensure, when informal justice systems are resorted to, that violence against children is appropriately denounced and deterred, that perpetrators of violence against children are held accountable for their actions and that redress, support and compensation for child victims is provided.

26. Recognizing that measures to protect and assist child victims of violence must continue after the person accused of that violence has been convicted and sentenced, Member States are urged, as appropriate and while taking into consideration relevant international human rights instruments:

(*a*) To ensure the right of a child victim of violence, or his or her parents or legal guardian, to be notified of the offender's release from detention or imprisonment if they so wish;

(*b*) To develop, implement and evaluate treatment and reintegration and rehabilitation programmes for those convicted of violence against children that prioritize the safety of victims and the prevention of recidivism;

(*c*) To ensure that judicial and correctional authorities, as appropriate, monitor compliance by perpetrators with any treatment or other court order;

(*d*) To ensure that the risk to a child victim of violence and the best interests of that child are considered at the time of making decisions concerning the release of the offender from detention or imprisonment or the re-entry of the offender into society.

IX. Ensuring that sentencing reflects the serious nature of violence against children

27. Recognizing the serious nature of violence against children, while taking into account the fact that the perpetrators of that violence may also be children, Member States are urged, as appropriate and while taking into consideration relevant international human rights instruments:

(*a*) To ensure that offences involving violence against children are, by law, punishable by appropriate penalties that take into account their grave nature;

(*b*) To ensure that national law takes into account specific factors which may aggravate a crime, including the age of the victim, the fact that the victim is severely handicapped mentally or intellectually, repeated violent acts, abuse of a position of trust or authority and perpetration of violence against a child in a close relationship with the offender;

(*c*) To ensure that people who commit acts of violence against children while under the influence of alcohol, drugs or other substances are not exempt from criminal responsibility;

(*d*) To ensure that individuals can be prohibited or restrained by a court order or other means, within the framework of the national legal system, from harassing, intimidating or threatening children;

(*e*) To ensure that safety risks, including the vulnerability of victims, are taken into account in decisions concerning non-custodial sentences, bail, conditional release, parole or probation, especially when dealing with repeat and dangerous offenders;

(*f*) To make available to the courts, through legislation, a full range of sentencing dispositions to protect the victim, other affected persons and society from further violence, and to rehabilitate the perpetrator, as appropriate;

(*g*) To review and update national law to ensure that the decisions made by the courts in cases involving violent offences against children:

(i) Denounce and deter violence against children;

(ii) Hold offenders accountable, with due regard to their age and maturity, for their acts involving violence against children;

(iii) Promote victim and community safety, including by separating the offender from the victim and, if necessary, from society;

(iv) Allow for the severity of the physical and psychological harm caused to the victim to be taken into consideration;

(v) Take into account the impact on victims and, if affected, their family members, of sentences imposed on perpetrators;

(vi) Provide reparations for harm caused as a result of the violence;

(vii) Promote the rehabilitation of the perpetrator, including by promoting a sense of responsibility in offenders and, where appropriate, rehabilitating and reintegrating perpetrators into the community.

X. Strengthening capacity and training of criminal justice professionals

28. Recognizing the responsibility of criminal justice professionals to prevent and respond to violence against children and to protect child victims of violence, as well as the need to facilitate and support this role, Member States are urged, as appropriate:

(*a*) To take measures and allocate adequate resources to develop the capacity of professionals within the criminal justice system to actively prevent violence against children and to protect and assist child victims of violence;

(*b*) To enable close cooperation, coordination and collaboration between criminal justice officials and other relevant professionals, especially those from the child protection, social welfare, health and education sectors;

(*c*) To design and implement training programmes for criminal justice professionals on the rights of the child, in particular on the Convention on the Rights of the Child and international human rights law, and to provide information on appropriate ways to deal with all children, in particular those who might be subject to discrimination, and to educate criminal justice professionals about the stages of child development, the process of cognitive development, the dynamics and nature of violence against children, the difference between regular peer groups and gangs, and the appropriate management of children who are under the influence of alcohol or drugs;

(*d*) To design and deliver guidance, information and training to informal justice system actors in order to ensure that their practices, legal interpretations and decisions comply with international human rights law and effectively protect children against all forms of violence;

(*e*) To design and implement mandatory, cross-cultural gender- and child-sensitivity training modules for criminal justice professionals on the unacceptability of all forms of violence against children and on the harmful impact on and consequences for all those who experience such violence;

(*f*) To ensure that criminal justice professionals receive adequate training and continuing education on all relevant national laws, policies and programmes, as well as relevant international legal instruments;

(*g*) To promote the development and use of specialized expertise among criminal justice professionals, including through the establishment, where possible, of specialized units or personnel and specialized courts or dedicated court time, and to ensure that all police officers, prosecutors, judges and other criminal justice professionals receive regular and institutionalized training to sensitize them to gender- and child-related issues and to build their capacity with regard to responding to violence against children;

(*h*) To ensure that criminal justice officials and other relevant authorities are adequately trained in their respective areas of competence:

(i) To identify and respond appropriately to the specific needs of child victims of violence;

(ii) To receive and treat all child victims of violence respectfully, with a view to preventing secondary victimization;

(iii) To handle complaints confidentially;

(iv) To conduct effective investigations of alleged incidents of violence against children;

(v) To interact with child victims in an age-appropriate and child- and gender-sensitive manner;

(vi) To conduct safety assessments and implement risk management measures;

(vii) To enforce protection orders;

(*i*) To support the development of codes of conduct for criminal justice professionals that prohibit violence against children, including safe complaint and referral procedures, and to encourage relevant professional associations to develop enforceable standards of practice and behaviour.

Part three

Preventing and responding to violence against children within the justice system

XI. Reducing the number of children in contact with the justice system

29. Recognizing the importance of avoiding the unnecessary criminalization and penalization of children, Member States are urged, as appropriate and while taking into consideration relevant international human rights instruments, to ensure that any conduct not considered a criminal offence or not penalized if committed by an adult is also not considered a criminal offence and not penalized if committed by a child, in order to prevent the child's stigmatization, victimization and criminalization.

30. In this regard, Member States are encouraged not to set the minimum age of criminal responsibility at too low an age level, bearing in mind the emotional, mental and intellectual maturity of children, and in this respect reference is made to the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child to increase the lower minimum age of criminal responsibility without exception to the age of 12 years as the absolute minimum age, and to continue to increase it to a higher age level.

31. Recognizing that an important and highly effective way of reducing the number of children in the justice system is through diversion measures, restorative justice programmes and the use of non-coercive treatment and education programmes as alternative measures to judicial proceedings, as well as the provision of support for families, Member States are urged, as appropriate and while taking into consideration relevant international human rights instruments:

(*a*) To consider diversion to community-based programmes and to provide police and other law enforcement officers, prosecutors and judges with options for diverting children away from the justice system, including warning and community work, to be applied in combination with restorative justice processes;

(*b*) To foster close cooperation among the justice, child protection, social welfare, health and education sectors, so as to promote the use and enhanced application of alternative measures to judicial proceedings and to detention;

(*c*) To consider designing and implementing restorative justice programmes for children as alternative measures to judicial proceedings;

(*d*) To consider the use of non-coercive treatment, education and assistance programmes as alternative measures to judicial proceedings and the development of alternative non-custodial interventions and effective social reintegration programmes.

XII. Preventing violence associated with law enforcement and prosecution activities

32. Mindful of the fact that police and other security forces can sometimes be responsible for acts of violence against children, Member States are urged, while taking into consideration relevant international legal instruments, to prevent abuse of power, arbitrary detention, corruption and extortion by police officers who target children and their families.

33. Member States are urged to effectively prohibit the use of all forms of violence, torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment to obtain

information, extract confessions, coerce a child into acting as an informant or agent for the police, or engage a child in activities against his or her will.

34. Mindful of the fact that arrests and investigations are situations in which violence against children can occur, Member States are urged, as appropriate and while taking into consideration relevant international human rights instruments:

(*a*) To ensure that all arrests are conducted in conformity with the law, to limit the apprehension, arrest and detention of children to situations in which these measures are necessary as a last resort, and to promote and implement, where possible, alternatives to arrest and detention, including summonses and notices to appear, in cases involving children as alleged perpetrators;

(*b*) To implement the principle that the apprehension or arrest of children should be conducted in a child-sensitive manner;

(*c*) To prohibit the use of firearms, electric shock weapons and violent methods to apprehend and arrest children, and to adopt measures and procedures that carefully limit and guide the use of force and instruments of restraint by the police while apprehending or arresting children;

(*d*) To require, ensure and monitor police compliance with the obligation to notify parents, legal guardians or caregivers immediately following the apprehension or arrest of a child;

(*e*) To ensure that, when considering whether a parent, legal guardian, legal representative or responsible adult or, when necessary, a child protection professional is to be present at, or to observe a child during, the interview or interrogation process, the best interests of the child as well as other relevant factors are taken into consideration;

(*f*) To ensure that children are informed of their rights and have prompt access to legal aid during police interrogation and while in police detention, and that they may consult their legal representative freely and fully confidentially;

(*g*) To review, evaluate and, where necessary, update national laws, policies, codes, procedures, programmes and practices to implement policies and strict procedures for searching children while respecting their privacy and dignity, for taking intimate and non-intimate samples from child suspects and for assessing the age and gender of a child;

(*h*) To implement measures to specifically prevent violence related to unlawful practices by the police, including arbitrary arrests and detention and extrajudicial punishment of children for unlawful or unwanted behaviours;

(*i*) To establish accessible, child-appropriate and safe procedures for children to complain about incidents of violence during their arrest or interrogation or while in police custody;

(*j*) To ensure that alleged incidents of violence against children during their contact with the police are independently, promptly and effectively investigated and that those alleged to have been implicated in violence against children are removed from any position of control or power, whether direct or indirect, over complainants, witnesses and their families, as well as those conducting the investigation;

(*k*) To take measures to address the risk of violence and protect children during their transport to a court, hospital or other facility, including the risk of violence while being held in court holding cells together with adults;

(*l*) To ensure that, when a parent, legal guardian or caregiver is arrested, the child's best interests, care and other needs are taken into account.

XIII. Ensuring that deprivation of liberty is used only as a measure of last resort and for the shortest appropriate period of time

35. Recognizing that limiting the use of detention as a sentence and encouraging the use of alternatives to detention can help to reduce the risk of violence against children within the justice system, Member States are urged, as appropriate and while taking into consideration relevant international human rights instruments:

(*a*) Not to deprive children of their liberty unlawfully or arbitrarily and, in cases of deprivation of liberty, to ensure that it is in conformity with the law and used only as a measure of last resort and for the shortest appropriate period of time;

(*b*) To ensure that children have continued access to government-funded legal aid during all stages of the justice process;

(*c*) To ensure that children can exercise their right to appeal a sentence and obtain the legal aid necessary to do so;

(*d*) To provide for the possibility of early release and make available aftercare and social reintegration programmes and services;

(*e*) To facilitate professional specialization, or at least specialized training, for criminal justice professionals dealing with children alleged as, accused of or recognized as having infringed criminal law.

XIV. Prohibiting torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment

36. Recognizing that no child should be subjected to torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, Member States are urged:

(*a*) To review, evaluate and, where necessary, update their national laws to effectively prohibit sentences involving any form of corporal punishment for crimes committed by children;

(*b*) To review, evaluate and, where necessary, update their national laws to ensure that, under legislation and practice, neither capital punishment nor life imprisonment without the possibility of release is imposed for offences committed by persons when they were under 18 years of age.

XV. Preventing and responding to violence against children in places of detention

37. Recognizing that the majority of children deprived of their liberty are in police custody or pretrial or preventive detention and that those children might be at risk of violence, Member States are urged, as appropriate and while taking into consideration relevant international human rights instruments:

(*a*) To ensure that children in police custody or pretrial or preventive detention can promptly appear before a court or tribunal to challenge that detention and that they have an opportunity to be heard either directly or through a representative or an appropriate body in a manner consistent with the procedural rules of national law, in order to obtain a prompt decision on any such action;

(*b*) To reduce delays in the justice process, to expedite trials and other proceedings involving children alleged as, accused of or recognized as having infringed criminal law, and to avoid the resulting prolonged or arbitrary detention of children while they await trial or the conclusion of a police investigation;

(*c*) To ensure the effective oversight and independent monitoring of all cases of police custody or pretrial or preventive detention of children;

(*d*) To endeavour to reduce pretrial detention by, inter alia, adopting legislative and administrative measures and policies on its preconditions, limitations, duration and alternatives and by taking measures aimed at the implementation of existing legislation, as well as by ensuring access to justice and legal aid.

38. Recognizing that, when children must be detained, the conditions of detention themselves can be conducive to various forms of violence against children, Member States are urged, as appropriate and while taking into consideration relevant international human rights instruments:

(*a*) To ensure that all detention facilities have adopted and implemented child-sensitive policies, procedures and practices, and to monitor compliance with them;

(*b*) To establish a maximum capacity for all places of detention and take concrete and sustained measures to address and reduce overcrowding in such institutions;

(*c*) To ensure that, in all places of detention, children are separated from adults and girls are separated from boys;

(*d*) To promote good practices in order to strengthen the protection and safety of children living in custody with an incarcerated parent, including consultation with the parents to determine their views regarding their child's care during the period of custody and the provision of special mother-and-child units or, where parents are detained for violation of immigration laws, separate family units in order to identify their special needs and accordingly provide appropriate protection;

(*e*) To facilitate the assessment and classification of children held in detention facilities in order to identify their special needs and accordingly provide appropriate protection and individualize treatment and interventions, including with respect to the specific needs of girls, and to ensure that there is a sufficient array of facilities to accommodate and adequately protect children of different ages or with differing needs;

(*f*) To ensure that treatment and support is offered to detained children with special needs, including to girls who are pregnant, give birth and/or raise children in detention, and that treatment for mental illness, disabilities, HIV/AIDS and other communicable and non-communicable diseases and drug addiction is offered, and to address the needs of children at risk of committing suicide or other forms of self-harm;

(*g*) To ensure that appropriate care and protection is provided to children accompanying a parent or legal guardian deprived of liberty on any ground, including for a violation of immigration law;

(*h*) To review, update and improve safety and security policies and practices within places of detention to reflect the obligation of the authorities to ensure the safety of children and protect them against all forms of violence, including violence among children;

(*i*) To prevent all forms of discrimination against or ostracism or stigmatization of detained children;

(*j*) To take strict measures to ensure that all alleged incidents of violence, including sexual abuse of children in a place of detention, are immediately reported and independently, promptly and effectively investigated by appropriate authorities and, when well founded, effectively prosecuted.

39. Recognizing also that it is imperative to minimize the risk of violence against children in detention, Member States are urged, as appropriate and while taking into consideration relevant international human rights instruments:

(*a*) To ensure that children in detention and their parents and/or legal guardians are aware of their rights and can access the mechanisms in place to protect those rights, including access to legal aid;

(*b*) To prohibit the use of placement in a dark cell or closed or solitary confinement or any other punishment that may compromise the physical or mental health of a child;

(*c*) To adopt and implement strict policies guiding the use of force and physical restraints on children during their detention;

(*d*) To adopt policies prohibiting the carrying and use of weapons by personnel in any facility where children are detained;

(*e*) To prohibit and effectively prevent the use of corporal punishment as a disciplinary measure, to adopt clear and transparent disciplinary policies and procedures that encourage the use of positive and educational forms of discipline and to establish in law the duty of managers and personnel of detention facilities to record, review and monitor every instance in which disciplinary measures or punishment are used;

(*f*) To prohibit any form of violence or threats of violence against children by staff of places of detention in order to force children to engage in activities against their will;

(*g*) To ensure the effective supervision and protection of children, as necessary, from violence by other children and adults, including through measures to prevent bullying by adults and by other children, and from self-harm;

(*h*) To prevent violence associated with youth gang activities and racist harassment and violence within places of detention;

(*i*) To encourage and facilitate, wherever possible and in the best interests of the child, frequent family visits and regular contact and communication between children and their family members, as well as with the outside world, and to ensure that disciplinary sanctions for detained children do not include a prohibition of contact with family members;

(*j*) To prevent violence against and abuse of children suffering from mental illness or drug addiction, including through treatment and other measures to protect them from self-harm.

40. Recognizing the importance of preventing violence against children through appropriate staff recruitment, selection, training and supervision, Member States are urged, as appropriate:

(*a*) To ensure that all personnel working with children in places of detention are qualified, selected on the basis of professional capacity, integrity, ability and personal suitability, sufficiently remunerated, adequately trained and effectively supervised;

(*b*) To ensure that any person who has been convicted of a criminal offence against a child is not eligible to work in an agency or organization providing services to children, and to require agencies and organizations providing services to children to prevent persons who have been convicted of a criminal offence against a child from coming into contact with children;

(*c*) To train all personnel and make them aware of their responsibility to identify early signs of risks of violence and mitigate that risk, to report incidents of violence against children and to actively protect children against violence in an ethical and child- and gender-sensitive manner.

41. Taking into account the distinctive needs of girls and their vulnerability to gender-based violence, Member States are urged, as appropriate and while taking into consideration relevant international human rights instruments:

(*a*) To eliminate the risk of all forms of harassment, violence and discrimination against girls;

(*b*) To ensure that the special needs and vulnerabilities of girls are taken into account in decision-making processes;

(*c*) To ensure that the dignity of girls is respected and protected during personal searches, which shall only be carried out by female staff who have been properly trained in appropriate searching methods and in accordance with established procedures;

(*d*) To implement alternative screening methods, such as scans, to replace strip searches and invasive body searches in order to avoid the harmful psychological and possible physical impact of such searches;

(*e*) To adopt and implement clear policies and regulations on the conduct of staff aimed at providing maximum protection for girls deprived of their liberty from any physical or verbal violence, abuse or sexual harassment.

42. Recognizing the crucial importance of independent monitoring and inspection mechanisms, Member States are urged, as appropriate and while taking into consideration relevant international human rights instruments:

(*a*) To ensure effective monitoring of, regular access to and inspection of places of detention and community-based institutions by national independent bodies and national human rights institutions, ombudspersons or members of the judiciary, who are empowered to conduct unannounced visits, conduct interviews with children and staff in private and investigate allegations of violence;

(*b*) To ensure that they cooperate with relevant international and regional monitoring mechanisms that are legally entitled to visit institutions in which children are deprived of their liberty;

(*c*) To promote international cooperation with regard to best practices and lessons learned related to national monitoring and inspection mechanisms;

(*d*) To ensure that all deaths of children in detention facilities are reported and promptly and independently investigated, and to promptly endeavour, as appropriate, to investigate injuries suffered by children and ensure that their parents, legal guardian or closest relatives are informed.

XVI. Detecting, assisting and protecting children who are victims of violence as a result of their involvement with the justice system as alleged or sentenced offenders

43. Given the crucial importance of providing children who report abuse and incidents of violence within the justice system with immediate protection, support and counselling, Member States are urged, as appropriate and while taking into consideration relevant international human rights instruments:

(*a*) To establish complaint mechanisms for child victims of violence within the justice system that are safe, confidential, effective and easily accessible;

(*b*) To ensure that children receive clear information, in particular when they first arrive in a place of detention, both verbally and in writing, about their rights, relevant procedures, how they can exercise their right to be heard and listened to, effective remedies to address incidents of violence and available services for assistance and support, as well as information on seeking compensation for damages, that such information is age- and culturally appropriate and child- and gender-sensitive, and that parents and legal guardians are equally provided with relevant information on these measures;

(*c*) To protect children who report abuse, specifically taking into account the risks of retaliation, including by removing those allegedly implicated in violence against or ill-treatment of children from any position of control or power, whether direct or indirect, over complainants, witnesses and their families, and those conducting the investigation;

(*d*) To take effective measures to protect children who provide information or act as witnesses in proceedings related to a case involving violence within the justice system;

(*e*) To provide access to fair, prompt and equitable redress mechanisms and accessible procedures for seeking and obtaining compensation for child victims of violence in the justice system, and to endeavour to adequately fund victim compensation schemes.

44. Recognizing the importance of detecting and responding to all incidents of violence against children as a result of their involvement with the justice system as alleged or sentenced offenders, Member States are urged, as appropriate:

(*a*) To ensure that laws establishing obligations to report violence against children in the justice system respect children's rights and are incorporated into the relevant regulations of agencies and rules of conduct, and that all those working with children have clear guidance on reporting requirements and consequences;

(*b*) To implement protection measures for staff who report in good faith alleged incidents of violence against children, and to adopt rules and procedures that protect the identity of professionals and private individuals who bring cases of violence against children to the attention of the competent authorities;

(*c*) To ensure the prompt, independent and effective investigation of all alleged incidents of violence against children involved with the justice system, as alleged or sentenced offenders, by competent and independent authorities, including medical personnel, with full respect for the principle of confidentiality.

XVII. Strengthening accountability and oversight mechanisms

45. Member States are urged to take all appropriate measures to combat impunity and the tolerance of violence against children within the justice system, including through awareness-raising programmes, education and effective prosecution of violent offences committed against children within the justice system.

46. Member States are encouraged to ensure that there is a clear and sustained commitment and obligation at all levels of justice institutions to prevent and address violence against children, including in a child- and gender-sensitive manner.

47. Member States are urged, as appropriate and while taking into consideration relevant international legal instruments:

(*a*) To promote accountability for incidents of violence against children in the justice system, including by adopting and implementing effective measures to enhance integrity and prevent corruption;

(*b*) To establish internal and external accountability mechanisms in policing and in places of detention;

(*c*) To establish all key elements of an effective accountability system, including independent national oversight, monitoring and complaint mechanisms for agencies dealing with children;

(*d*) To ensure the independent, prompt and effective investigation and prosecution of offences involving violence against children within the justice system;

(*e*) To ensure that all public officials who are found to be responsible for violence against children are held accountable through workplace disciplinary measures, termination of employment and criminal justice investigations, where appropriate;

(*f*) To promote transparency and public accountability regarding all measures taken to hold accountable perpetrators of violence and those who are responsible for preventing such violence;

(*g*) To undertake criminal or other public investigations into all serious reports of violence against children at any stage of the justice process, and to ensure that such investigations are carried out by persons of integrity, are adequately funded and are completed without undue delay.

Rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice in the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015

8. By its resolution 2014/19, the Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law,

Reaffirming also its commitment to the declaration of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the rule of law at the national and international levels,[1]

Strongly determined to reinvigorate political will and to raise the level of the international community's commitment to moving the sustainable development agenda forward, through the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Reaffirming the necessity of respecting and protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms in the prevention of crime and the administration of and access to justice, including criminal justice,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "A life of dignity for all: accelerating progress towards the Millennium Development Goals and advancing the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015",[2] and noting the recommendations of the Secretary-General's High-level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda,[3]

Noting the activity of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals,

Noting also the thematic and national consultations on the post-2015 United Nations development agenda organized by the United Nations Development Group in many countries,

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[1] General Assembly resolution 67/1.

[2] A/68/202 and Corr.1.

[3] See A/67/890, annex.

Reiterating that the rule of law and development are interrelated and mutually reinforcing and that the advancement of the rule of law at the national and international levels is essential for sustained and inclusive economic growth, sustainable development, the eradication of poverty and hunger and the full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development, all of which in turn reinforce the rule of law,

Reiterating also that transnational crime must be addressed with full respect for the principles of the sovereign equality and territorial integrity of States and of non-intervention in the domestic affairs of other States, and in accordance with the rule of law, as part of a comprehensive response to promote durable solutions through the promotion of human rights and more equitable socioeconomic conditions, and in that regard stressing again the importance of encouraging Member States to develop, as appropriate, comprehensive crime prevention policies based on an understanding of the multiple factors that contribute to crime and to address such factors in a holistic manner, while emphasizing that crime prevention should be an integral element of strategies to foster social and economic development in all States,

Stressing the importance of a well-functioning, efficient, fair, effective and humane criminal justice system as the basis for a successful strategy against transnational organized crime, corruption, terrorism, drug trafficking and other forms of trafficking,

Recalling its resolution 67/186 of 20 December 2012, entitled "Strengthening the rule of law and the reform of criminal justice institutions, particularly in the areas related to the United Nations system-wide approach to fighting transnational organized crime and drug trafficking", and its resolution 68/188 of 18 December 2013, entitled "The rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice in the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015",

Acknowledging the centrality of crime prevention and the criminal justice system to the rule of law, and also acknowledging that long-term sustainable economic and social development and the establishment of a functioning, efficient, effective and humane criminal justice system have a positive influence on each other, as stated in the Salvador Declaration on Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Systems and Their Development in a Changing World, of 2010,[4]

Reaffirming the importance of promoting the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto,[5] the United Nations Convention against Corruption[6] and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[7]

Reaffirming also the importance of relevant international anti-terrorism instruments, as appropriate, and drawing on the existing United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice,

Recalling its resolution 63/23 of 17 November 2008, entitled "Promoting development through the reduction and prevention of armed violence",

Concerned about the serious threat that violence related to transnational organized crime poses to development and the rule of law, security and well-being of communities, hindering the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals by reducing national income and productivity, diverting investment and rolling back hard-won development gains, and recognizing that comprehensive crime prevention strategies can contribute to addressing those challenges effectively,

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[4] General Assembly resolution 65/230, annex.

[5] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vols. 2225, 2237, 2241 and 2326, No. 39574.

[6] Ibid., vol. 2349, No. 42146.

[7] Ibid., vol. 1582, No. 27627.

Recognizing the importance of ensuring that women and girls, on the basis of gender equality, fully enjoy the benefits of the rule of law, and committed to using law to uphold equal rights and ensure their full and equal participation,

Welcoming the conference entitled "Bangkok Dialogue on the Rule of Law", hosted by the Government of Thailand in Bangkok on 15 November 2013, which discussed the rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice as a substantive contribution to the discussion on the post-2015 development agenda,

Noting the publication of the study paper entitled "Accounting for security and justice in the post-2015 development agenda" by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in 2013,

Noting also the publication of the "Global Study on Homicide 2013: Trends, Contexts, Data" by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,

Taking into consideration that the main theme of the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, to be held in Doha in 2015, will be "Integrating crime prevention and criminal justice into the wider United Nations agenda to address social and economic challenges and to promote the rule of law at the national and international levels, and public participation",

Convinced that respect for and promotion of the rule of law, both nationally and internationally, are essential elements in addressing and preventing transnational organized crime and corruption, and noting that the rule of law requires strong and efficient justice sector coordination, as well as effective inter-agency cooperation and coordination with other relevant United Nations offices and activities,

1. *Recognizes* the cross-cutting nature of the rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice and development, and recommends that such linkages and interrelationships be properly addressed and further elaborated;

2. *Underscores* that the discussions on the post-2015 development agenda should take into account respect for and promotion of the rule of law and that crime prevention and criminal justice have an important role in that regard, giving due consideration to the work of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in order to channel, as appropriate, its contribution to the discussions on the post-2015 development agenda, in close consultation with all relevant stakeholders;

3. *Encourages* Member States, in their deliberations on the post-2015 development agenda, to give due consideration to the rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice, while promoting universal respect for human rights and strengthening relevant national institutions;

4. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, as a member of the United Nations System Task Team on the Post-2015 United Nations Development Agenda, to continue to contribute analytical inputs and expertise to the work of the Task Team and to report to the Commission at its twenty-fourth session on the results of this work;

5. *Stresses* the importance of a comprehensive approach to transitional justice, incorporating the wide range of judicial and non-judicial measures to ensure accountability and promote reconciliation while protecting the rights of victims of crime and of abuse of power, drawing on the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in accordance with its mandates, to support criminal justice reforms and strengthen the rule of law at the national and international levels;

6. *Also stresses* the need for government institutions, the judicial system and the legislative system to be gender-sensitive and for the continued promotion of the full participation of women in such institutions;

7. *Further stresses* the importance of promoting the design and implementation of national and regional strategies and policies, as appropriate, on the rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice as an effective and coordinated response to transnational organized crime, particularly in connection with new and emerging forms of transnational organized crime;

8. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to assist Member States, upon request, in developing comprehensive crime prevention strategies, to address violence related to transnational organized crime, including urban crime, and to continue to support the exchange of expertise and good practices, with the support of civil society, as appropriate;

9. *Welcomes* the efforts of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to assist Member States in improving systems for collecting and analysing data on crime prevention and criminal justice at all levels, where necessary, including gender-specific data, in order to contribute, where appropriate, to the post-2015 development agenda;

10. *Invites* the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network to continue to include in their work programmes the issues of the rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice, as well as to consider exploring the challenges posed by violence related to transnational organized crime, and encourages them to develop appropriate training material;

11. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes described above, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit, through the Commission, to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

International Guidelines for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Responses with Respect to Trafficking in Cultural Property and Other Related Offences

9. By its resolution 2014/20, the Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 66/180 of 19 December 2011 and 68/186 of 18 December 2013, entitled "Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to protect cultural property, especially with regard to its trafficking",

Recalling also the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 55/25 of 15 November 2000,[1] as well as the United Nations Convention against Corruption, adopted by the Assembly in its resolution 58/4 of 31 October 2003,[2]

Recalling further the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on 14 November 1970,[3] the Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported

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[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2225, No. 39574.

[2] Ibid., vol. 2349, No. 42146.

[3] Ibid., vol. 823, No. 11806.

Cultural Objects, adopted by the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law on 24 June 1995,[4] and the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, adopted at The Hague on 14 May 1954,[5] and the two Protocols thereto, adopted on 14 May 1954[5] and 26 March 1999,[6] and other relevant conventions, and reaffirming the necessity for those States which have not done so to consider ratifying or acceding to and, as States parties, implementing those international instruments,

Alarmed at the growing involvement of organized criminal groups in all forms and aspects of trafficking in cultural property and related offences, and observing that illicitly trafficked cultural property is increasingly being sold through all kinds of markets, inter alia in auctions, in particular over the Internet, and that such property is being unlawfully excavated and illicitly exported or imported with the facilitation of modern and sophisticated technologies,

Recognizing the indispensable role of crime prevention and criminal justice responses in combating all forms and aspects of trafficking in cultural property and related offences in a comprehensive and effective manner,

Recalling the report of the Secretary-General on strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to protect cultural property, especially with regard to its trafficking,[7]

Welcoming the initiatives promoted within the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network and the cooperative network established among the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law, the World Customs Organization and the International Council of Museums in the area of protection against trafficking in cultural property, and encouraging those entities to continue to play an active role in that area,

Recalling that the theme of the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, to be held in Doha from 12 to 19 April 2015, will be "Integrating crime prevention and criminal justice into the wider United Nations agenda to address social and economic challenges and to promote the rule of law at the national and international levels, and public participation", and considering that one of the workshops to be held within the framework of the Congress will focus on strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to evolving forms of crime such as cybercrime and trafficking in cultural property, including lessons learned and international cooperation,

Reiterating the significance of cultural property as part of the common heritage of humankind and as unique and important testimony of the culture and identity of peoples and the necessity of protecting cultural property, and reaffirming in that regard the need to strengthen international cooperation in preventing, prosecuting and punishing all aspects of trafficking in cultural property,

Recognizing that, in its resolution 66/180, it requested the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate, in consultation with Member States and in close cooperation, as appropriate, with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, INTERPOL and other competent international organizations, to further explore the development of specific guidelines for crime prevention and criminal justice responses with respect to trafficking in cultural property,

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[4] Ibid., vol. 2421, No. 43718.

[5] Ibid., vol. 249, No. 3511.

[6] Ibid., vol. 2253, No. 3511.

[7] E/CN.15/2013/14.

Recognizing also that, in its resolution 68/186, it welcomed the progress made in exploring the development of non-binding guidelines on crime prevention and criminal justice responses with respect to trafficking in cultural property, stressed the need for their expeditious finalization, bearing in mind the importance of the matter for all Member States, and requested the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to reconvene the expert group on protection against trafficking in cultural property for Member States to review and revise the draft guidelines, with a view to finalizing and submitting the draft guidelines to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twenty-third session,

Recognizing further that the International Guidelines for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Responses with Respect to Trafficking in Cultural Property and Other Related Offences, contained in the annex to the present resolution, can be considered by Member States in the development and strengthening of their policies, strategies, legislation and cooperation mechanisms to prevent and combat trafficking in cultural property and related offences in all situations,

1. *Welcomes* the work of the meeting of the expert group on protection against trafficking in cultural property held in Vienna from 15 to 17 January 2014 to finalize the International Guidelines for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Responses with Respect to Trafficking in Cultural Property and Other Related Offences;

2. *Adopts* the International Guidelines for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Responses with Respect to Trafficking in Cultural Property and Other Related Offences, contained in the annex to the present resolution, and underlines that the Guidelines represent a useful framework to guide Member States in the development and strengthening of their criminal justice policies, strategies, legislation and cooperation mechanisms in the area of protection against trafficking in cultural property and other related offences;

3. *Strongly encourages* Member States to apply the Guidelines to the maximum extent possible, where appropriate, in view of strengthening international cooperation in this field;

4. *Encourages* Member States to undertake efforts to overcome practical difficulties in the implementation of the Guidelines in their constant endeavour to combat trafficking in cultural property, in all situations and on the basis of common and shared responsibility;

5. *Strongly encourages* Member States to evaluate and review their legislation and legal principles, procedures, policies, programmes and practices related to crime prevention and criminal justice matters, in a manner consistent with their legal systems and drawing upon the Guidelines, in order to ensure their adequacy for preventing and combating trafficking in cultural property and related offences;

6. *Invites* Member States and other relevant stakeholders attending the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to discuss good practices and challenges in promoting international cooperation to combat trafficking in cultural property under workshop 3 (Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to evolving forms of crime such as cybercrime and trafficking in cultural property, including lessons learned and international cooperation);

7. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to provide advisory services and technical assistance to Member States, upon request, in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice responses with respect to trafficking in cultural property and other related offences, in cooperation with relevant

international organizations and making use of the work of the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, as appropriate;

8. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to make the Guidelines widely available, including through the development of relevant tools, such as handbooks and training manuals;

9. *Further requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, where appropriate, in consultation with Member States, to develop a practical assistance tool to assist in the implementation of the Guidelines, taking into consideration the technical background document developed for the elaboration of the Guidelines and the comments made by Member States;

10. *Invites* Member States to use all relevant tools developed by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, including the Sharing Electronic Resources and Laws against Organized Crime knowledge management portal and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Database of National Cultural Heritage Laws, and also invites Member States to provide to the Secretariat legislation and case law related to trafficking in cultural property, for inclusion in the portal;

11. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes described above, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twenty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Annex

International Guidelines for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Responses with Respect to Trafficking in Cultural Property and Other Related Offences

Introduction

1. The International Guidelines for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Responses with Respect to Trafficking in Cultural Property and Other Related Offences have been developed in recognition of the criminal character of such offences and their devastating consequences for the cultural heritage of humankind. Pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 66/180 and 68/186 and Economic and Social Council resolution 2010/19, draft guidelines were developed by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in consultation with Member States and in close cooperation, as appropriate, with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and other competent international organizations.

2. The first draft of the guidelines was reviewed at an informal expert group meeting, held from 21 to 23 November 2011, composed of 20 experts from around the world with expertise in various fields related to the subject matter of the guidelines, including representatives of INTERPOL, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law. Based on the valuable comments and advice on improving the draft, a second draft was presented to and discussed by the open-ended intergovernmental expert group on protection against trafficking in cultural property at its second meeting, held from 27 to 29 June 2012. Taking into account a compendium, prepared by the Secretariat, of comments made by Member States on the draft guidelines, the expert group reviewed and revised the guidelines at its third meeting, held from 15 to 17 January 2014, with a view to their finalization.

3. The Guidelines are based on crime prevention and criminal justice aspects of protection against trafficking in cultural property, taking into consideration a review of current practices and initiatives in several countries in addressing the problem of trafficking in cultural property, as well as principles and norms arising from the analysis of the following international legal instruments: the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime;[8] the United Nations Convention against Corruption;[9] the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict[10] and its First[10] and Second Protocols;[11] the Protocol additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the protection of victims of international armed conflicts;[12] the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property;[13] the Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects adopted by the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law;[14] and the Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage.[15]

4. The present set of non-binding guidelines is available to Member States for their consideration in the development and strengthening of crime prevention and criminal justice policies, strategies, legislation and cooperation mechanisms to prevent and combat trafficking in cultural property and related offences in all situations. Their development follows the expression, by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council in their resolutions, of alarm at the growing involvement of organized criminal groups in all forms and aspects of trafficking in cultural property and related offences, and of the need to promote international cooperation to combat crime in a concerted manner.

5. The Guidelines have the purpose of serving as a reference for national policymakers and as a tool for capacity-building in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice responses to trafficking in cultural property and related offences, in coordination with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other competent international organizations, as appropriate. On the basis of the guidelines finalized by the intergovernmental expert group and submitted to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and taking into consideration the technical background document containing the version of the guidelines dated April 2012, and the comments made by Member States, the Commission may ask the Secretariat to develop a practical assistance tool, as appropriate, to aid in the implementation of the Guidelines.

6. The Guidelines contain four chapters:

(*a*) Chapter I contains guidelines on crime prevention strategies (including information and data collection, the role of cultural institutions and the private sector, the monitoring of the cultural property market, imports and exports, and archaeological sites, as well as education and public awareness);

(*b*) Chapter II contains guidelines on criminal justice policies (including adherence to and implementation of relevant international treaties, the criminalization of specific harmful conduct or the establishment of administrative offences, corporate liability, seizure and confiscation and investigative measures);

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[8] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2225, No. 39574.

[9] Ibid., vol. 2349, No. 42146.

[10] Ibid., vol. 249, No. 3511.

[11] Ibid., vol. 2253, No. 3511.

[12] Ibid., vol. 1125, No. 17512.

[13] Ibid., vol. 823, No. 11806.

[14] Ibid., vol. 2421, No. 43718.

[15] Ibid., vol. 2562, No. 45694.

(*c*) Chapter III contains guidelines on international cooperation (including matters related to jurisdictional basis, extradition, seizure and confiscation, and cooperation among law enforcement and investigating authorities, as well as the return, restitution or repatriation of cultural property);

(*d*) Chapter IV contains a guideline on the scope of application of the Guidelines.

I. Prevention strategies

A. Information and data collection

Guideline 1. States should consider establishing and developing inventories or databases, as appropriate, of cultural property for the purpose of protection against its trafficking. The absence of registration of cultural property in such inventories shall by no means exclude it from protection against trafficking and related offences.

Guideline 2. States should consider, where possible under their national legislation, the relevant cultural property as registered in the official inventory of a State that has enacted laws on national or State ownership, provided that the owner State has issued a public formal statement to that effect.

Guideline 3. States should consider:

(*a*) Introducing or improving statistics on import and export of cultural property;

(*b*) Introducing or improving statistics, where practical, on administrative and criminal offences against cultural property;

(*c*) Establishing or improving national databases, as appropriate, on trafficking in cultural property and related offences and on trafficked, illicitly exported or imported, stolen, looted, illicitly excavated or illicitly traded or missing cultural property;

(*d*) Introducing mechanisms to enable the reporting of suspicious dealings or sales on the Internet;

(*e*) Contributing to international data collection on trafficking in cultural property and related offences through the United Nations Survey on Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems, conducted by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and the INTERPOL database on stolen works of art and through other relevant organizations;

(*f*) Contributing to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization database of national laws and regulations pertaining to cultural property.

Guideline 4. States should consider, as appropriate, establishing a central national authority or empowering an existing authority and/or enacting other mechanisms for coordinating the activities related to the protection of cultural property against trafficking and related offences.

B. The role of cultural institutions and the private sector

Guideline 5. States should consider encouraging cultural institutions and the private sector to adopt codes of conduct and to disseminate best practices on policies on the acquisition of cultural property.

Guideline 6. States should encourage cultural institutions and the private sector to report suspected trafficking in cultural property cases to law enforcement authorities.

Guideline 7. States should consider promoting and supporting training on cultural property regulations for cultural institutions and the private sector, in cooperation with relevant international organizations, including rules on the acquisition of cultural property.

Guideline 8. States should encourage, as appropriate, Internet providers and web-based auctioneers and vendors to cooperate in preventing trafficking in cultural property, including through the adoption of specific codes of conduct.

C. Monitoring

Guideline 9. States should consider, in accordance with the relevant international instruments, introducing and implementing appropriate import and export control procedures, such as certificates for the export and import of cultural property.

Guideline 10. States should consider creating and implementing monitoring measures for the market of cultural property, including for the Internet.

Guideline 11. States should, where possible, create and implement programmes for research, mapping and surveillance of archaeological sites for the purpose of protecting them against pillage, clandestine excavation and trafficking.

D. Education and public awareness

Guideline 12. States should consider supporting and promoting public awareness campaigns, including through the media, to foster among the general public a culture of concern about trafficking in cultural property, for the purpose of protecting that cultural property against pillage and trafficking.

II. Criminal justice policies

A. International legal texts

Guideline 13. States should consider adopting legislation criminalizing trafficking in cultural property and related offences in accordance with applicable existing international instruments, in particular the Organized Crime Convention, relating to trafficking in cultural property and related offences.

Guideline 14. In bilateral cooperation, States may consider making use of the model treaty for the prevention of crimes that infringe on the cultural heritage of peoples in the form of movable property.[16]

B. Criminal and administrative offences

Guideline 15. States should consider defining the concept of "cultural property", including movable and immovable cultural property, when necessary, for the purposes of criminal law.

Guideline 16. States should consider criminalizing, as serious offences, acts such as:

(*a*) Trafficking in cultural property;

(*b*) Illicit export and illicit import of cultural property;

(*c*) Theft of cultural property (or consider elevating the offence of ordinary theft to a serious offence when it involves cultural property);

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[16] *Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Havana, 27 August-7 September 1990: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.IV.2), chap. I, sect. B.1, annex.

(*d*) Looting of archaeological and cultural sites and/or illicit excavation;

(*e*) Conspiracy or participation in an organized criminal group for trafficking in cultural property and related offences;

(*f*) Laundering, as referred to in article 6 of the Organized Crime Convention, of trafficked cultural property.

Guideline 17. States should consider introducing in their criminal legislation other offences, such as damaging or vandalizing cultural property or acquiring, with conscious avoidance of the legal status, trafficked cultural property, when such offences are related to trafficking in cultural property.

Guideline 18. States should consider introducing obligations, as appropriate, to report suspected cases of trafficking of and related offences against cultural property and to report the discovery of archaeological sites, archaeological finds or other objects of relevant cultural interest, and, for those States that have done so, to criminalize the failure to meet those obligations.

Guideline 19. States should consider making it possible, in a way not contradictory to their fundamental legal principles, to infer a perpetrator's knowledge that an object has been reported as trafficked, illicitly exported or imported, stolen, looted, illicitly excavated or illicitly traded, on the basis of objective factual circumstances, including when the cultural property is registered as such in a publicly accessible database.

C. Criminal and administrative sanctions

Guideline 20. States should consider providing proportionate, effective and dissuasive sanctions for the above-mentioned criminal offences.

Guideline 21. States may consider adopting custodial sanctions for some selected criminal offences so as to meet the standard, required under article 2 (*b*) of the Organized Crime Convention, for "serious crime".

Guideline 22. States should consider the adoption of bans and disqualifications, and the revocation of licences, as complementary criminal or administrative sanctions whenever possible.

D. Corporate liability

Guideline 23. States should consider introducing or extending liability (criminal, administrative or civil in nature) of corporations or legal persons for the above-mentioned offences.

Guideline 24. States should consider introducing proportionate, effective and dissuasive sanctions for corporate offences of trafficking in cultural property and related offences, including fines, bans or disqualifications, revocation of licences and revocation of benefits, including tax exemptions or government subsidies, where possible.

E. Seizure and confiscation

Guideline 25. States should consider introducing criminal investigation and the search, seizure and confiscation of trafficked cultural property, as well as the proceeds of crimes related to such trafficking, and ensure its return, restitution or repatriation.

Guideline 26. States should consider, in a way not contradictory to their fundamental legal principles, the possibility of requiring that the alleged offender, the owner or the holder (if different) demonstrate the lawful origin of cultural property liable to seizure or confiscation for trafficking or related offences.

Guideline 27. States should consider introducing confiscation of the proceeds of the offence or of property of a value equivalent to such proceeds.

Guideline 28. States may consider using confiscated economic assets for financing expenses for recovery and other prevention measures.

F. Investigations

Guideline 29. States should consider creating specialized law enforcement bodies or units, as well as providing specialized training for customs officials, law enforcement personnel and public prosecutors, with regard to trafficking in cultural property and related offences.

Guideline 30. States should consider enhancing coordination, at both the national and international levels, among law enforcement bodies in order to increase the probability of discovering and successfully investigating trafficking in cultural property and related offences.

Guideline 31. States may consider, in the investigation of the above-mentioned offences, especially if related to organized crime, allowing for the appropriate use by their competent authorities of controlled delivery and other special investigative techniques, such as electronic or other forms of surveillance and undercover operations, within their territory, and allowing for the admissibility in court of evidence derived therefrom.

III. Cooperation

A. Jurisdiction

Guideline 32. States should consider establishing their jurisdiction over the above-mentioned criminal offences when such offences are committed within their territory or when committed outside their territory by one of their nationals, in a manner consistent with the principles of sovereign equality, the territorial integrity of States and non-intervention in the domestic affairs of other States, as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and the Organized Crime Convention.

B. Judicial cooperation in criminal matters

Guideline 33. States that have not yet done so should consider becoming parties to existing international law instruments, in particular the Organized Crime Convention, and use them as a basis for international cooperation in criminal matters in respect of trafficking in cultural property and related offences.

Guideline 34. States should consider providing each other with the widest possible mutual legal assistance in investigations, prosecutions and judicial proceedings in relation to the above-mentioned offences, also in order to enhance the effectiveness and speed of the procedures.

Guideline 35. States should contribute to and regularly update the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Database of National Cultural Heritage Laws and any other relevant database.

C. Extradition

Guideline 36. States should consider making the crimes against cultural property enumerated in guideline 16 extraditable offences. In the context of extradition procedures, States should also consider adopting and applying, where possible, provisional measures to preserve the cultural property related to the alleged offence for the purpose of restitution.

Guideline 37. States should consider enhancing the effectiveness and speed of extradition for trafficking in cultural property and related offences, where such offences are considered extraditable.

Guideline 38. States should consider, in the case of refusal of extradition only on the basis of nationality, submitting the case, when requested by the State that had sought extradition, to the competent authority in order to consider prosecution.

D. International cooperation for purposes of seizure and confiscation

Guideline 39. States should consider cooperating in identifying, tracing, seizing and confiscating trafficked, illicitly exported or imported, stolen, looted, illicitly excavated, illicitly traded or missing cultural property.

Guideline 40. States may consider putting in place mechanisms to enable the contribution of confiscated financial assets to international or intergovernmental bodies concerned with the fight against transnational organized crime, including trafficking in cultural property and related offences.

E. International cooperation among law enforcement and investigating authorities

Guideline 41. States should consider enhancing the exchange of information on trafficking in cultural property and related offences by sharing or interconnecting inventories of cultural property and databases on trafficked, illicitly exported or imported, stolen, looted, illicitly excavated, illicitly traded or missing cultural property, and/or contributing to international ones.

Guideline 42. States should consider, where appropriate, in the framework of international judicial cooperation, enhancing the exchange of information on previous convictions and ongoing investigations relating to trafficking in cultural property and related offences.

Guideline 43. States should consider concluding bilateral or multilateral agreements or arrangements in order to establish joint investigative teams for trafficking in cultural property and related offences.

Guideline 44. States should consider assisting each other in planning and implementing specialized training programmes for law enforcement personnel.

Guideline 45. States should consider enhancing or establishing privileged channels of communication between their law enforcement agencies.

F. Return, restitution or repatriation

Guideline 46. States should consider, in order to enhance international cooperation in criminal matters, undertaking appropriate measures to recover trafficked, illicitly exported or imported, stolen, looted, illicitly excavated or illicitly traded cultural property for the purpose of their return, restitution or repatriation.

Guideline 47. States should consider pondering, procedurally, as appropriate, the owner State's provisions on national or State ownership in order to facilitate the return, restitution or repatriation of public cultural property.

IV. Scope of application

Guideline 48. States should consider applying the Guidelines in any situations, including exceptional circumstances, that foster trafficking in cultural property and related offences, in the framework of the above-mentioned conventions and other relevant international instruments.

Narcotic drugs (item 17 (d))

Special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016

10. By its resolution 2014/24, the Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

> *The General Assembly*
>
> 1. *Welcomes* Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 57/5 of 21 March 2014,[1] and notes with satisfaction the support expressed at the high-level review by the Commission of the progress made by Member States in the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem[2] for the decision taken by the General Assembly in its resolution 67/193 of 20 December 2012 to convene a special session on the world drug problem early in 2016, in implementation of the recommendation contained in paragraph 40 of the Political Declaration;
>
> 2. *Urges* States that have not done so to consider ratifying or acceding to, and States parties to implement, as a matter of priority, all the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[3] the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971[4] and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988;[5]
>
> 3. *Stresses* the importance of the special session on the world drug problem in 2016, as noted in Commission resolution 57/5, as a milestone on the way to 2019, which has been set as the target date in the Political Declaration for the review of implementation;
>
> 4. *Reaffirms* that, at its special session on the world drug problem in 2016, it will address substantive issues on the basis of the principle of common and shared responsibility and in full conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, international law and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[6] and in particular with respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States, all human rights, fundamental freedoms, the inherent dignity of all individuals and the principles of equal rights and mutual respect among States;
>
> 5. *Decides* that the special session shall be convened following the fifty-ninth session of the Commission, scheduled to be held in March 2016;
>
> 6. *Also decides* that the special session on the world drug problem in 2016 shall have an inclusive preparatory process that includes extensive substantive consultations, allowing organs, entities and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, relevant international and regional organizations, civil society and other relevant stakeholders to fully contribute to the process, in accordance with the relevant rules of procedure and established practice;
>
> 7. *Further decides* that the Commission, as the central policymaking body within the United Nations system dealing with drug-related matters, shall lead this

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[1] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2014, Supplement No. 8* (E/2014/28), chap. I, sect. C.

[2] Ibid., *2009, Supplement No. 8* (E/2009/28), chap. I, sect. C.

[3] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

[4] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

[5] Ibid., vol. 1582, No. 27627.

[6] General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

process by addressing all organizational and substantive matters in an open-ended manner, and in this regard invites the President of the General Assembly to support, guide and stay involved in the process;

8. *Notes with appreciation* the efforts made by the Commission to take all measures necessary to use its existing meetings and reporting entitlements in the most efficient manner to ensure adequate preparation for the special session in 2016, and requests the Commission to continue to take all measures necessary to prepare for the special session, as early as possible;

9. *Encourages* the participation of all Member States and the provision of assistance to the least developed countries in the preparatory work undertaken by the Commission in order to work actively towards the attainment of the objectives and goals of the special session, and invites Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for this purpose;

10. *Recognizes* that the special session on the world drug problem to be held in 2016 constitutes an opportunity for a high-level and wide-ranging discussion among Member States leading up to the target date of 2019, within the framework of the three international drug control conventions and other relevant international instruments, in order to further implement the commitments and targets set out in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action;

11. *Also recognizes* the important role played by civil society, in particular non-governmental organizations, in the preparations for and during the fifty-second and the fifty-seventh sessions of the Commission, including their high-level segments, and recognizes further the need for their active involvement in the preparations for the special session, as well as the need for their effective, substantive and active involvement during the special session, in accordance with the rules of procedure and practice developed for other special sessions of the General Assembly, and requests the Chair of the Commission to consider undertaking consultations and other appropriate actions in this regard with relevant stakeholders;

12. *Invites* organs, entities and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, multilateral development banks, other relevant international organizations, including the International Narcotics Control Board, and regional organizations to contribute fully to the preparations for the special session in 2016, in particular by submitting to the Commission, through the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, specific recommendations on the issues to be addressed at the special session;

13. *Requests* the Commission to report to the General Assembly at its seventieth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress made in preparation for the special session in 2016;

14. *Reaffirms* its decision taken in resolution 67/193 to conduct the special session and its preparatory process from within existing regular budget resources;

15. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes set out in the present resolution, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (item 17 (e))

Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

11. By its decision 2014/242, the Council, recalling General Assembly resolution 1166 (XII) of 26 November 1957, in which the Assembly requested the Council to establish the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, as well as subsequent Assembly resolutions by which the membership of the Executive Committee was increased:

(a) Took note of the requests to enlarge the membership of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees contained in the letter dated 15 May 2014 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (E/2014/79), the note verbale dated 3 March 2014 from the Permanent Mission of Chad to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (E/2014/48), the note verbale dated 10 December 2013 from the Permanent Mission of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (E/2014/62), and the letter dated 18 February 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Uruguay to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (E/2014/47);

(b) Recommended that the General Assembly, at its sixty-ninth session, decide on the question of enlarging the membership of the Executive Committee from 94 to 98 States.

Chapter II

Special joint meetings of the Council and the Second Committee of the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session

Lessons learned from the debt crises and the ongoing work on sovereign debt restructuring and debt resolution mechanisms

1. The Council and the Second Committee of the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session held a special joint meeting on the theme "Lessons learned from the debt crises and the ongoing work on sovereign debt restructuring and debt resolution mechanisms" at the 48th meeting of the Council, on 14 October 2014. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2014/SR.48). The meeting was co-chaired by President of the Council, Martin Sajdik (Austria), and the Chair of the Second Committee at its sixty-ninth session, Sebastiano Cardi (Italy).

2. At the 48th meeting, opening statements were made by the Chair of the Second Committee and the President of the Council.

3. At the same meeting, a panel discussion was held on the topic "Lessons learned from policy responses to contagion and debt crises and implications of the changing landscape for debt restructuring", which was moderated by Richard Kozul-Wright, Director, Division on Globalization and Development Strategies, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

4. Also at the 48th meeting, following the statement by the moderator, presentations were made by the following panellists: Antonio De Lecea, Principal Advisor for Economic and Financial Affairs, European Union Delegation to the United States of America, Washington, D.C.; Paulo Nogueira Batista, Executive Director for Northern South America, International Monetary Fund; and Anna Gelpern, Professor of Law, Georgetown University, Washington, D.C.

5. An interactive discussion ensued and the panellists responded to comments made and questions posed by the representatives of Belgium, Japan, France, Ethiopia, Viet Nam and Indonesia.

6. At the same meeting, a panel discussion on the ongoing work on sovereign debt restructuring and debt resolution mechanisms was held, which was moderated by Alex Trepelkov, Director, Financing for Development Office, Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

7. Also at the 48th meeting, following a statement made by the moderator, presentations were made by the following panellists: Reza Baqir, Chief, Debt Policy Division, Strategy, Policy and Review Department, International Monetary Fund; Yuefen Li, Head, Debt and Development Finance Branch, Division on Globalization and Development Strategies, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; and Benu Schneider, Senior Economic Affairs Officer, Financing for Development Office, Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

8. An interactive discussion ensued and the panellists responded to comments made and questions posed by the representatives of Ecuador, Guyana and Brazil.

9. At the same meeting, closing remarks were made by the Chair of the Second Committee and the President of the Council.

A renewed global partnership for development and successor arrangements for Millennium Development Goal 8

10. The Council and the Second Committee of the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session held a special joint meeting on the theme "A renewed global partnership for development and successor arrangements for Millennium Development Goal 8" at the 49th meeting of the Council, on 30 October 2014. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2014/SR.49). The meeting was co-chaired by the Vice-President of the Council, Oh Joon (Republic of Korea), and the Chair of the Second Committee at its sixty-ninth session, Sebastiano Cardi (Italy).

11. At the 49th meeting, an opening statement was made by the Chair of the Second Committee.

12. At the same meeting, a keynote address was delivered by Shin Dong-ik, Deputy Minister for Multilateral and Global Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade of the Republic of Korea.

13. Also at the 49th meeting, the panel discussion, on the topic "A renewed global partnership for development and successor arrangements for Millennium Development Goal 8", was moderated by Barbara Adams, Chair of the Board, Global Policy Forum.

14. At the same meeting, following the statement by the moderator, presentations were made by the following panellists: Daniel Coppard, Director of Research, Analysis and Evidence, Development Initiatives, and Tekeda Alemu, Permanent Representative of Ethiopia to the United Nations.

15. An interactive discussion ensued and the panellists responded to comments made and questions posed by the moderator and the representatives of Guyana and Mexico.

16. The representative of the Inter-Parliamentary Union also participated in the discussion.

17. Also at the 49th meeting, presentations were made by the following panellists: Manish Bapna, Executive Vice-President and Managing Director, World Resources Institute, and Felix Mutati, member of Parliament, Zambia.

18. An interactive discussion ensued and the panellists responded to comments made and questions posed by the moderator and the representatives of Guyana and Mexico.

19. The representative of the Inter-Parliamentary Union also participated in the discussion.

20. At the same meeting, a closing statement was made by the Vice-President of the Council (Republic of Korea).

Chapter III

Special high-level meeting of the Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

1. In accordance with the provisions contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 68/1, paragraph 2 (a) of Assembly resolution 61/16, paragraph 88 of annex I to Assembly resolution 50/227, and Economic and Social Council resolution 2009/30 and decisions 2010/202 and 2014/202, the Council held a special high-level meeting with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) at its 9th to 11th meetings, on 14 and 15 April 2014, on the overall theme "Coherence, coordination and cooperation in the context of financing for sustainable development and the post-2015 development agenda". An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2014/SR.9-11). For its consideration at the meeting, the Council had before it a note by the Secretary-General entitled "Coherence, coordination and cooperation in the context of financing for sustainable development and the post-2015 development agenda" (E/2014/53).

2. At the 9th meeting, on 14 April, the President of the Council, Martin Sajdik (Austria), made an opening statement.

3. At the same meeting, the Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations addressed the Council.

Ministerial segment on theme 1: "World economic situation and prospects"

4. At its 9th meeting, on 14 April, the Council held a ministerial segment on the theme "World economic situation and prospects" and heard a presentation by the Chief, World Economic Studies Division, International Monetary Fund, Thomas Helbling.

5. At the same meeting, statements were made by the following: Commissioner for International Cooperation, Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Response, European Union, Kristalina Georgieva; Minister for Trade and Development Cooperation, Denmark, Mogens Jensen; Permanent Representative of the Plurinational State of Bolivia to the United Nations, Sacha Sergio Llorentty Solíz (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China); Governor, National Bank of Austria, Ewald Nowotny; Vice-Minister of Finance, Libya, Moraja Buhlaiga; Deputy Minister of Finance, Turkmenistan, Muhammetguly Muhammedov; and Governor, Central Bank of the Sudan, Abdelrahman Hassan Abdelrahman Hashim.

6. Also at the 9th meeting, a statement was made by the President, Eurasian Economic Club of Scientists Association, Kazakhstan, Murat Karimsakov.

7. An interactive discussion ensued and statements were made by the representatives of China and South Africa, as well as by the observers for Pakistan and Costa Rica (on behalf of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States).

8. At the 9th meeting, on 14 April, statements were made by the following intergovernmental representatives of institutional stakeholders: President of the

Trade and Development Board, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Triyono Wibowo (Indonesia); Vice-President and Corporate Secretary of the World Bank Group, and Acting Executive Secretary of the International Monetary Fund/World Bank Development Committee, Jorge Familiar Calderón; Deputy Secretary of the International Monetary Fund, and Acting Secretary of the International Monetary and Financial Committee, Calvin McDonald; and Deputy Director-General of the World Trade Organization, Yi Xiaozhun.

Thematic debate on theme 2: "Mobilization of financial resources and their effective use for sustainable development"

9. At its 10th meeting, on 14 April, the Council held a thematic debate on the theme "Mobilization of financial resources and their effective use for sustainable development", which was chaired by the Vice-President of the Council, Oh Joon (Republic of Korea).

10. At the same meeting, presentations were made by the following: Co-Chair of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing, Pertti Majanen (Finland); Co-Chair of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing, Mansur Muhtar (Nigeria); and Special Envoy on the Millennium Development Goals and Financial Development, World Bank Group, Mahmoud Mohieldin.

11. An interactive discussion ensued and statements were made by the representatives of El Salvador, Serbia and Brazil, as well as by the observer for Turkey.

12. A statement was also made by a representative of Standard Chartered Bank, a business sector entity.

13. Statements were also made by the representatives of the following civil society organizations: Social Service Agency of the Protestant Church in Germany and Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era.

14. The panellists responded to comments made and questions raised during the thematic debate.

Thematic debate on theme 3: "Global partnership for sustainable development in the context of the post-2015 development agenda"

15. At its 10th meeting, on 14 April, the Council held a thematic debate on the theme "Global partnership for sustainable development in the context of the post-2015 development agenda" chaired by the Vice-President of the Council, Ibrahim Dabbashi (Libya).

16. At the same meeting, presentations were made by the co-facilitator of the preparations for the third International Conference on Financing for Development, George Wilfred Talbot (Guyana); and the Deputy Director, Development Co-operation Directorate, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), Serge Tomasi.

17. An interactive discussion ensued and statements were made by the representative of Antigua and Barbuda (on behalf of the Caribbean Community), as well as by the observers for Pakistan, Mexico and Slovakia.

18. A statement was made by the representative of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

19. Statements were also made by the representatives of the following business sector entities: Statera Capital and the Global Clearinghouse for Development Finance.

20. Statements were also made by the representatives of the following civil society organizations: Center for Economic and Social Rights and the Society of Catholic Medical Missionaries.

21. The panellists responded to comments made and questions raised during the thematic debate.

Multi-stakeholder dialogue on the way forward

22. At its 11th meeting, on 15 April, the Council held a multi-stakeholder dialogue on the way forward, chaired by the President of the Council (Austria).

23. At the same meeting, the Council heard the presentations by the following: Chair of the Committee for Development Policy and Director of Economic and Political Development Concentration, School of International and Public Affairs, Columbia University, José Antonio Ocampo Gaviria; Founder and Chief Executive Officer, Cornerstone Capital, Erika Karp; and Director, Rethinking Bretton Woods Project, Center of Concern, Aldo Caliari.

24. An interactive dialogue ensued and statements were made by the representatives of the Sudan, Benin (on behalf of the Group of Least Developed Countries), South Africa, Colombia, Croatia, Japan and Bangladesh, as well as by the observers for Pakistan, Rwanda and Costa Rica.

25. Statements were also made by the representatives of the following business sector entities: International Chamber of Commerce, Global Clearinghouse for Development Finance and Scarsdale Equities LLC.

26. Statements were also made by the representatives of the following civil society organizations: Loretto Community (also on behalf of the Mining Working Group), Sisters of Charity Federation and VIVAT International.

27. The panellists responded to comments made and questions raised during the multi-stakeholder dialogue.

Conclusion of the meeting

28. Also at the 11th meeting, on 15 April, the President of the Council (Austria) made concluding remarks and declared closed the special high-level meeting of the Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

Chapter IV

Integration segment

1. Pursuant to the provisions of General Assembly resolution 68/1 and Economic and Social Council decision 2014/202, the Council held the integration segment of its 2014 session at its 14th to 19th meetings, from 27 to 29 May 2014. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2014/SR.14-19).

2. In accordance with Council decision 2014/205, the focus of the segment was sustainable urbanization.

3. At the 14th meeting, on 27 May, the Vice-President of the Council, Vladimir Drobnjak (Croatia), opened the integration segment and made a statement.

4. At the same meeting, the Vice-President of the General Assembly, Isabelle Picco (Monaco), delivered the statement of the President of the sixty-eighth session of the General Assembly, John Ashe (Antigua and Barbuda).

5. Also at the same meeting, the Secretary-General of the United Nations addressed the Council.

6. At its 14th meeting, on 27 May, the Council heard keynote addresses by the President of Rwanda, Paul Kagame; the Vice-President of Colombia, Angelino Garzón; the former Mayor of New York City and United Nations Special Envoy for Cities and Climate Change, Michael Bloomberg; and the Executive Director of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, Joan Clos.

Statements on the flooding in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Serbia

7. At its 14th meeting, on 27 May, at the invitation of the Vice-President (Croatia), the Council viewed video messages by the Deputy Chair of the Council of Ministers and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Zlatco Lagumdžija, and by the First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign and European Affairs of Croatia, Vesna Pusić.

8. At the same meeting, the Permanent Representative of Serbia to the United Nations, Milan Milanović, delivered the statement of the Prime Minister of Serbia, Aleksandar Vučić.

Panel discussion on the theme "How can urbanization policies promote integration of the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development?"

9. At its 14th meeting, on 27 May, the Council held a panel discussion on the theme "How can urbanization policies promote integration of the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development?". The panel discussion was chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Croatia), who made a statement.

10. At the same meeting, a keynote address was delivered by the Mayor of Istanbul, Turkey, and President of United Cities and Local Governments, Kadir Topbaş.

11. The panel discussion was moderated by Professor of Urban Research and Education at the University of Pennsylvania School of Design, Eugenie Birch, who made a statement and posed questions to the following panellists: Secretary-General

of United Cities and Local Governments, Josep Roig; Deputy Executive Director, United Nations Environment Programme, Ibrahim Thiaw; Executive Director, ACTogether Uganda and Slum Dwellers International, Skye Dobson; and Executive Manager, Global Smarter Cities, International Business Corporation, David Post.

12. An interactive discussion ensued and the panellists responded to comments made and questions posed by the moderator, as well as by the observer for the European Union.

13. The representative of New Future Foundation, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Council, also made a statement.

Panel discussion on cities as drivers of sustainable development

14. At its 15th meeting, on 27 May, the Council held a panel discussion on cities as drivers of sustainable development, chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Croatia), who made a statement.

15. At the same meeting, a keynote address was delivered by, the Minister of Construction and Physical Planning of Croatia, Anka Mrak-Taritaš.

16. The panel discussion was moderated by the Chair of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, Andrew Reynolds (United States of America), and presentations were made by the following panellists: Joint Secretary of Housing, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, India, Shri Karan Bir Singh Sidhu; Assistant Director-General for Strategic Planning, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Hans d'Orville; Robert S. Lynd Professor of Sociology and Co-Chair of the Committee on Global Thought, Columbia University, Saskia Sassen; Professor, Peking University, China, Yang Kaizhong; and Principal, Calthorpe Associates, Peter Calthorpe.

17. An interactive discussion ensued and statements were made by the following participants: Programme Manager, German Development Cooperation, Günter Meinert; and the President of Habitat International Coalition, Mexico, Lorena Zárate.

18. The panellists made concluding remarks.

Dialogue on urban prosperity and urban inequalities

19. At its 16th meeting, on 28 May, the Council held a dialogue on urban prosperity and urban inequalities, chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Croatia), who made a statement. The moderator was the Deputy Executive Director of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, Aisa Kirabo Kacyira.

20. Following the statement made by the moderator, presentations were made by the following panellists: Mayor of Johannesburg, South Africa, Mpho Parks Tau, via video link; Prefect of Azuay, Ecuador, Paul Carrasco; Acting Vice-President and Network Head, Sustainable Development, World Bank, Zoubida Allaoua; and Executive Director, Construction Resource and Development Center, Kingston (representing the women major group), Carmen Griffiths.

21. A statement was also made by the lead discussant, Permanent Representative of Slovakia to the United Nations agencies in Nairobi and Chair of the Committee of Permanent Representatives to the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), Michal Mlynár.

22. An interactive discussion ensued and the panellists responded to comments made and questions posed by moderator, as well as by the representatives of France and South Africa.

23. Statements were also made by the representatives of New Future Foundation and Association of Third World Studies, non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council, and by the invited representatives of the following non-governmental organizations: Council of European Municipalities and Regions, and NGO Sustainability.

24. At the 16th meeting, on 28 May, a keynote address was made by Paul Romer, Professor of Economics, Stern School of Business, and Director, The Urbanization Project, New York University.

Panel discussion on sustainable urbanization in Africa

25. At its 17th meeting, on 28 May, the Council held a panel discussion on sustainable urbanization in Africa, chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Croatia), who made a statement.

26. A statement was made and questions were posed by the moderator, Under-Secretary-General and Special Adviser on Africa.

27. Presentations were made by the following panellists who also responded to the questions raised by the moderator: Minister for Local Government and Rural Development, Ghana, Akwasi Opong-Fosu; Mayor of Victoria and Co-President of United Cities and Local Governments, Jacqueline Moustache-Belle; Mayor of Morogoro, United Republic of Tanzania, Amiri Nondo; Special Adviser on Economic Affairs to the Chair of the African Union Commission, Lazarous Kapambwe; and Director-General of Urbanization, Architecture and Planning, Morocco, Moulay Abdelghani Abouhani.

28. A statement was made by the lead discussant, Professor of Environmental and Geographical Sciences, University of Cape Town, Susan Parnell.

29. An interactive discussion ensued, during which the panellists responded to comments made and questions posed by the representatives of China, Botswana, South Africa and France, as well as by the observer for Egypt.

30. The observer for the African Union also made a statement.

31. The representative of New Future Foundation also made a statement.

Thematic discussion on the theme "Effective governance, policymaking and planning for sustainable development"

32. Pursuant to decision 2014/209, the Council held a thematic discussion (item 5 (d), High-level segment: thematic discussion) during the integration segment.

33. At the 18th meeting, on 29 May, the Director, Office for Economic and Social Council Support and Coordination, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, introduced the report of the Secretary-General under the item (E/2014/67).

34. At the same meeting, the Council held a thematic discussion on the theme "Effective governance, policymaking and planning for sustainable development", chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Croatia), who made a statement.

35. A statement was also made by the moderator, Vice-President of the Federation of Canadian Municipalities and Councillor of Kitchener, Canada, and Deputy Treasurer of United Cities and Local Governments, Berry Vrbanovic, and presentations were made by the following panellists: Mayor of Kingston, Angela Brown-Burke; Central Director of Architecture and Urban Planning, Ministry of Urban and Territorial Planning, Morocco, Hassan Radoine; and Director, Latin Lab, and Assistant Professor of Urban Planning, Columbia University, Clara Irazabal Zurita.

36. An interactive discussion ensued and the panellists responded to comments made and questions posed by the moderator, as well as by the representative of New Future Foundation and by the invited representatives of the following non-governmental organizations: Global Urban Development; New York University, Faculty of Environmental Studies; Women's Environment and Development Organization (representing the women major group); and Cornell Institute of Public Affairs, Cornell University.

37. The Founder and President of the Mega-Cities Project, Janice Perlman, also participated in the interactive discussion.

Panel discussion on the theme "Imagining cities of the future: solutions, innovations and partnerships for sustainable urbanization"

38. At its 18th meeting, on 29 May, the Council held a panel discussion on the topic of "Imagining cities of the future: solutions, innovations and partnerships for sustainable urbanization", chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Croatia), who made a statement.

39. A statement was also made by the moderator, Professor and Dean, College of Architecture and Design, New Jersey Institute of Technology, and Founding Director, Consortium for Sustainable Urbanization, Urs Gauchat, and presentations were made by the following panellists: President, American Institute of Architects (New York Chapter), and Founding Director, Consortium for Sustainable Urbanization, Lance Brown; Founder and President, Mega-Cities Project, Janice Perlman; Founder, Safetipin, Kalpana Viswanath; and Coordinator, Slum Dwellers International, Rose Molokoane.

40. An interactive discussion ensued and the panellists responded to comments made and questions posed by the moderator, by the representative of New Future Foundation and by the invited representative of the non-governmental organization, Professional Alliance for Technology and Habitat.

Conversation on sustainable urbanization

41. At its 19th meeting, on 29 May, the Council held a conversation on sustainable urbanization, chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Croatia), who made a statement.

42. At the same meeting, a keynote address was delivered by the Mayor of Paris and Co-President of United Cities and Local Governments, Anne Hidalgo.

43. A statement was made and questions were posed by the moderator, Spokesperson for the President of the sixty-eighth session of the General Assembly, Afaf Konja.

44. An interactive discussion ensued and the following panellists responded to the questions raised by the moderator: Minister for Local Government and Rural Development, Ghana, Akwasi Opong-Fosu; Mayor of Paris and Co-President of United Cities and Local Governments, Anne Hidalgo; Secretary-General of the China Energy Fund Committee, Patrick Ho Chi Ping; representative of Just Cities Initiative, Ford Foundation, Don Chen; Corporate Vice-President and Chief Sustainability Officer, AECOM, Gary Lawrence; and professor at the University of Toronto and New York University, and Senior Editor of *The Atlantic*, Richard Florida.

The way forward

45. At its 19th meeting, on 29 May, the Council held an interactive discussion on the way forward, chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Croatia).

46. At the same meeting, a keynote address was delivered by the Executive Director of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme on the theme "Habitat III: the way forward towards a 2016 urban agenda".

47. In the ensuing interactive discussion moderated by Mr. Florida, statements were made by the representatives of Germany and India.

48. Representatives from the Mayors Adaptation Forum held at Resilient Cities congress and hosted by Local Governments for Sustainability in Bonn, Germany, also participated in the interactive discussion via video link.

49. Statements were also made by the representatives of New Future Foundation and by invited representatives of the following non-governmental organizations: Communitas Coalition; Colby Gallery International; Slum Dwellers International; United States Sustainable Development Corporation; and Archronica Architects.

50. The Chair of the seventeenth session of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, Andrew Reynolds (United States), also made a statement.

51. The moderator and the keynote speaker responded to comments made and questions raised during the interactive discussion.

Conclusion of the segment

52. At the 19th meeting, on 29 May, the Vice-President of the Council (Croatia) made concluding remarks and declared the integration segment closed.

Chapter V

Annual special meeting of the Council on international cooperation in tax matters

1. In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 2013/24 and decision 2014/202, the Council held its annual special meeting on international cooperation in tax matters at its 20th and 21st meetings, on 5 June 2014. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2014/SR.20 and 21). For its consideration at the meeting, the Council had before it the report of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters on its ninth session (E/2013/45).

2. At the 20th meeting, on 5 June, the President of the Council made an opening statement.

3. At the same meeting, the Chair of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters at its ninth session, Armando Lara Yaffar (Mexico), presented the report of the Committee to the Council.

4. Also at the same meeting, the Director, Financing for Development Office, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, made an oral presentation, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Council resolution 2013/24, on further progress achieved in strengthening the work of the Committee and its cooperation with concerned multilateral bodies and relevant regional and subregional organizations.

Panel discussion on the theme "International tax cooperation: current issues on the agenda of international organizations"

5. At its 20th meeting, on 5 June, the Council held a panel discussion on the theme "International tax cooperation: current issues on the agenda of international organizations" moderated by the Director, Financing for Development Office, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, who made a statement.

6. Presentations were made by the following panellists: Director, Center for Tax Policy and Administration, OECD, Pascal Saint-Amans; Executive Secretary, Inter-American Centre of Tax Administrations, Márcio Verdi; and Assistant Director, Fiscal Affairs Department, International Monetary Fund, Victoria Perry.

7. An interactive discussion ensued and the panellists responded to comments made and questions posed by the observer for Costa Rica.

8. The Chair of the ninth session of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters, Armando Lara Yaffar (Mexico), and a member, Stig Sollund (Norway), also participated in the interactive discussion.

Panel discussion on the theme "Current issues in domestic resource mobilization for development: base erosion and profit shifting"

9. At its 21st meeting, on 5 June, the Council held a panel discussion on the theme "Current issues in domestic resource mobilization for development: base erosion and profit shifting", chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Republic of Korea) and moderated by Professor Emeritus, Boston College Law School, Hugh Ault.

10. Presentations were made by the following panellists: Coordinator, Subcommittee on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting Issues for Developing Countries, Carmel Peters (New Zealand); Senior Adviser, Canadian Tax Foundation, Toronto, Canada, Brian Arnold; Director, Center for Tax Policy and Administration, OECD, Pascal Saint-Amans; and Head, International Tax Division, Bureau of Tax Policy and Planning, Revenue Department, Thailand, Phensuk Sangasubana.

11. An interactive discussion ensued and the panellists responded to comments made and questions posed by the representative of South Africa, and by the observer for Australia.

Panel discussion on extractive industries taxation issues for developing countries

12. At its 21st meeting, on 5 June, the Council held a panel discussion on extractive industries taxation issues for developing countries, moderated by the Chief of the International Tax Cooperation Unit, Financing for Development Office, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, who made a statement.

13. Presentations were made by the following; Head of the Department of International Taxation, Internal Revenue Service, Chile, Lise-Lott Kana; Director-General and Deputy Head of Tax Law Department, Ministry of Finance, Norway, Stig Sollund; Assistant Director, Fiscal Affairs Department, International Monetary Fund, Victoria Perry; and Coordinator, Subcommittee on Extractive Industries Taxation Issues for Developing Countries, Eric Nii Yarboi Mensah (Ghana).

Conclusion of the meeting

14. Also at its 21st meeting on 5 June, the Vice-President of the Council (Republic of Korea) made concluding remarks and declared closed the meeting of the Council on international cooperation in tax matters.

Chapter VI
High-level segment

1. Pursuant to the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 68/1 and 67/290, and Council decision 2014/202, the high-level segment of the 2014 session of the Council, including the three-day ministerial meeting of the high-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Council,[1] was held at its 31st to 40th meetings, from 7 to 11 July 2014. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2014/SR.31-40).

2. The Council resumed its consideration of item 5 of the provisional agenda (High-level segment) at its 47th meeting, on 25 July. An account of the proceeding is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2014/SR.47).

3. In its decision 2011/208, the Council decided that the theme for the 2014 annual ministerial review would be "Addressing ongoing and emerging challenges for meeting the Millennium Development Goals in 2015 and for sustaining development gains in the future" (item 5 (c)).

4. In its decision 2014/209, the Council decided that the thematic discussion of the high-level segment of the 2014 session would be "Effective governance, policymaking and planning for sustainable urbanization" and that it would be held during the integration segment (item 5 (d)).

5. For its consideration at the high-level segment (item 5), the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on addressing ongoing and emerging challenges for meeting the Millennium Development Goals in 2015 and for sustaining development gains in the future (E/2014/61);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the effective governance, policymaking and planning for sustainable urbanization (E/2014/67);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on trends and progress in international development cooperation (E/2014/77);

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on the options for the scope and methodology for a global sustainable development report (E/2014/87);

(e) Summary report of the 2013 parliamentary hearing — note by the President of the General Assembly (A/68/790-E/2014/52);

(f) World Economic and Social Survey 2014: Reducing Inequality for Sustainable Development (E/2014/50);

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[1] The General Assembly, in its resolution 67/290, decided that the high-level political forum on sustainable development under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council should be convened annually by the President of the Council for a period of eight days, including a three-day ministerial segment. Pursuant to paragraph 11 (c) of the annex to General Assembly resolution 68/1, the three-day ministerial meeting of the forum should be held during the high-level segment of the Council. The Council, in its decision 2014/202, decided that the forum should be held from 30 June to 9 July 2014. The proceedings of the first meeting of the high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the Council is contained in document E/HLPF/2014/2.

(g) World economic situation and prospects 2014: as of mid-2014 (E/2014/70);

(h) Letter dated 7 April 2014 from the Permanent Representative of the Plurinational State of Bolivia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council (E/2014/56);

(i) Letter dated 3 April 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council (E/2014/57);

(j) Letter dated 3 April 2014 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council (E/2014/58);

(k) Letter dated 30 April 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Thailand to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council (E/2014/59);

(l) Letter dated 4 April 2014 from the Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council (E/2014/60);

(m) Letter dated 23 April 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council (E/2014/65);

(n) Letter dated 8 May 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council (E/2014/72);

(o) Letter dated 14 May 2014 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of Nepal to the United Nations and Chair of the fifty-first and fifty-second sessions of the Commission for Social Development addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council (E/2014/74);

(p) Letter dated 30 April 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council (E/2014/76);

(q) Letter dated 30 May 2014 from the Permanent Representative of the Gambia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council (E/2014/82);

(r) Letter dated 16 May 2014 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council (E/2014/83);

(s) Letter dated 19 June 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Switzerland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council (E/2014/88);

(t) Letter dated 1 July 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council (E/2014/89);

(u) Letter dated 6 May 2014 from the Permanent Representative of the Philippines to the United Nations and Chair of the fifty-eighth session of the Commission on the Status of Women addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council (E/2014/90);

(v) Letter dated 7 July 2014 from the Permanent Representative of the Plurinational State of Bolivia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Economic and Social Council (A/68/946-E/2014/91);

(w) Economic Commission for Europe input to the high-level political forum on sustainable development and the Economic and Social Council annual ministerial review (E/2014/CRP.1);

(x) Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean input to the high-level political forum on sustainable development and the Economic and Social Council annual ministerial review (E/2014/CRP.2);

(y) Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia input to the high-level political forum on sustainable development and the Economic and Social Council annual ministerial review (E/2014/CRP.3);

(z) Statements submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2014/NGO/1-12, 14-17, 19-26, 28-32, 34-44 and 46-58).

Opening of the high-level segment

6. At its 31st meeting, on 7 July 2014, at the opening of the high-level segment, including the three-day ministerial meeting of the high-level political forum on sustainable development under the auspices of the Council, the Council viewed a video message entitled "2015 is not a final destination: it is only the beginning".

7. At the same meeting, the President of the Council made an opening statement.

8. Also at the same meeting, the Secretary-General addressed the Council and launched the *Millennium Development Goals Report 2014*.

9. At the 31st meeting, on 7 July 2014, the President of the sixty-eighth session of the General Assembly made a statement.

10. Also at the same meeting, the co-founder of the Nigerian Youth Climate Coalition, Esther Agbarakwe, made a statement.

Ministerial panel discussion on integrating employment-centric sustainable development into the post-2015 development agenda

11. At its 33rd meeting, on 8 July, the Council held a ministerial panel discussion on integrating employment-centric sustainable development into the post-2015 development agenda, chaired by the President of the Council, who made an opening statement. The discussion was moderated by the Director-General of the International Labour Organization, Guy Ryder, who also made a statement.

12. Presentations were made by the following panellists: Minister of Finance, Liberia, Amara Koneeh; Minister of International Development, Finland, Pekka Haavisto; Governor, Central Bank of Bangladesh, Atiur Rahman; Chief Executive

Officer and Founder, Talal Abu-Ghazaleh Organization, and Senator, Parliament of Jordan (representing the business community), Talal Abu-Ghazaleh; and Executive Secretary, Economic Commission of Africa, Carlos Lopes.

13. In the ensuing dialogue, comments were made and questions posed by the representatives of China and the Dominican Republic, as well as by the observer for Palau.

14. A statement was also made by the representative of the International Trade Union Confederation, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Council.

15. The panellists responded to comments made and questions raised by delegations.

16. The moderator summarized the highlights of the discussion.

A. High-level policy dialogue with the international financial and trade institutions

17. At the 31st meeting, on 7 July, the Council held a high-level policy dialogue (item 5 (a)) on macroeconomic policies in support of a post-2015 sustainable development agenda. An account of the proceeding is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2014/SR.31).

18. The President of the Council opened the dialogue and made a statement. The Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, who moderated the dialogue, also made a statement. Presentations were made by the following panellists: Secretary-General, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Mukhisa Kituyi; Executive Director, United Nations Environment Programme, Achim Steiner; Director-General, International Labour Organization, Guy Ryder; Deputy Managing Director, International Monetary Fund, Min Zhu; Deputy Director-General, World Trade Organization, Yonov Frederick Agah; and Corporate Secretary and Special Envoy on Millennium Development Goals, the post-2015 process and financial development, World Bank, Mahmoud Mohieldin.

19. During the ensuing dialogue, the panellists responded to comments made and questions posed by the representatives of Cuba, South Africa and the Sudan, as well as by the observer for Egypt.

20. A statement was also made by the representative of the children and youth major group.

B. Development Cooperation Forum

21. The Council held the fourth biennial Development Cooperation Forum at its 37th to 40th meetings, on 10 and 11 July (item 5 (b)). An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2014/SR.37-40).

22. At the 37th meeting, on 10 July, the President of the Council made an opening statement.

23. At the same meeting, the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs delivered the keynote address by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

24. Also at the 37th meeting, the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs introduced the report of the Secretary-General under the item (E/2014/77).

25. At the same meeting, the keynote speaker, a representative from the Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Robert Chambers, made a presentation.

26. At the 37th meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the Plurinational State of Bolivia (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China) and Colombia, as well as by the observer for Costa Rica (on behalf of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States).

27. At the 40th meeting, on 11 July, a statement was made by a representative of the International Movement of Catholic Students, Pax Romana, Vivek D'Souza, on behalf of the children and youth major group.

28. At the same meeting, the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs made a statement.

29. Also at the same meeting, the President of the Council made a statement and concluded the Development Cooperation Forum.

Session 1
Advancing a unified and universal development agenda

30. At its 37th meeting, on 10 July, the Council held a discussion on advancing a unified and universal development agenda, chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Croatia), who made a statement. The discussion was moderated by the Special Adviser on Post-2015 Development Planning, Amina Mohammed, who also made a statement.

31. The keynote address was delivered by the Assistant Director General, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, Pio Wennubst, and presentations were made by the following panellists: Executive Vice-President and Managing Director, World Resources Institute, Manish Bapna; Minister of Planning, Togo, Mawussi Djossou Semodji; and Minister of Environment and Renewable Energy, Sri Lanka, Susil Premajayantha, as well as by the keynote speaker.

32. In the ensuing dialogue, comments were made and questions posed by the following lead discussants: Member of Parliament, Canada, Hélène Laverdière, and Executive Secretary, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, Shamshad Akhtar.

33. Statements were also made and questions raised by the representatives of South Africa and Colombia, as well as by the observer for Rwanda.

34. A statement was also made by Member of Parliament, Bangladesh, Saber Chowdhury.

35. A statement was also made by the representative of the North-South Institute.

36. The panellists and the lead discussants then responded to comments made and questions raised by delegations.

37. The moderator summarized the highlights of the discussion.

Session 2
Critical role of official development assistance in development cooperation post-2015

38. At its 38th meeting, on 10 July, the Council held a discussion on the critical role of official development assistance in development cooperation post-2015, chaired by the President of the Council, who made a statement. The discussion was moderated by the Spokesperson for the Secretary-General, who also made a statement.

39. A keynote address was delivered by the Executive Director, Development Initiatives, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Judith Randel, and presentations were made by the following panellists: Minister at the Presidency of Benin, in charge of coordinating policies and implementation of the Millennium Development Goals and the sustainable development goals, Fulbert Amoussouga Géro; Chair, Development Assistance Committee, OECD, Erik Solheim; Professor of Applied Economics, Universidad Complutense, Madrid, José Antonio Alonso; and Vice Minister of Planning and Investment, Viet Nam, Nguyen The Phuong.

40. In the ensuing dialogue, comments were made and questions posed by the lead discussant, Associate Administrator, United Nations Development Programme, María Eugenia Casar.

41. Statements were also made and questions raised by the representative of France, as well as by the observers for Rwanda and Mexico.

42. A statement was also made by Member of Parliament, Bangladesh, Saber Chowdhury.

43. Statements were also made by the representatives of the International Monetary Fund and the World Health Organization.

44. A statement was also made by a representative of a non-governmental organization.

45. The panellists then responded to comments made and questions raised by delegations.

46. The moderator summarized the highlights of the discussion.

Session 3
Learning from South-South cooperation in looking to the future

47. At the 38th meeting, on 10 July, the Council held a discussion on learning from South-South cooperation in looking to the future, chaired by the Vice-President of the Council, (Colombia), who made a statement. The discussion was moderated by the Spokesperson for the President of the General Assembly, who also made a statement.

48. Keynote addresses were delivered by the following: Vice-Minister, Ministry of Commerce, China, Fang Aiqing; and Executive Director, Uruguayan Agency of International Cooperation, Martin Rivero. Presentations were made by the following panellists: Director, International Cooperation, Ministry of External Relations, Colombia, María Andrea Alban; Director, Cooperation Agency, Brazil, Fernando José de Abreu; Minister of Economy and Planning, Saudi Arabia, Mohammed

Al-Jasser; and Vice-President, Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency, Mehmet Süreyya Er.

49. In the ensuing dialogue, comments were made by the following lead discussants: Joint Secretary of Economic Relations and Development Partnership, Ministry of External Affairs, India, Kumar Tuhin; Head of Training Department, German Development Institute, Thomas Fues; and, Supervisor, BRICS Policy Center, Paulo Esteves.

50. Statements were also made by the representatives of El Salvador and the United Kingdom, as well as by the observers for Mexico and Ecuador.

51. The moderator summarized the highlights of the discussion.

Session 4

How a renewed global partnership for development could work in practice

52. At its 39th meeting, on 11 July, the Council held a discussion on how a renewed global partnership for development could work in practice chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Libya), who made an opening statement.

53. Keynote addresses were delivered by the State Minister of Finance and Economic Development, Ethiopia, Abrahem Tekeste, and the Chef de Cabinet of the President of the sixty-eighth session of the General Assembly, Paulette A. Bethel.

54. Following a statement by the Vice-President of the Council (Libya), three parallel dialogues were held.

Parallel dialogue A, on the theme "What should be the key features of a renewed global partnership for development?"

55. The dialogue was chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Libya) and moderated by the Under-Secretary-General and High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States. The panellists were the Minister of Finance, Guyana, Ashni Singh, and the Deputy Director General, Directorate General for Development and Cooperation — EuropeAid, European Commission, Klaus Rüdischhauser. The lead discussant was the Deputy Director General of Development Cooperation, Italy, Fabio Cassese.

Parallel dialogue B, on the theme "How can a renewed global partnership for development advance gender equality and empowerment of women?"

56. The dialogue was moderated by the Assistant Secretary-General/Deputy Executive Director, Policy and Programme, United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), John Hendra. The panellists were the following: Minister of Finance and Economic Planning, Rwanda, Claver Gatete; Senior Adviser to the Coordinating Minister for the Economy and Minister of Finance, Nigeria, Chii Akporji; and Deputy Executive Director, United Nations Population Fund, Kate Gilmore. The lead discussant was the Director of Programs, Association for Women's Rights in Development, Hakima Abbas.

Parallel dialogue C, on the theme "How can multi-stakeholder partnerships best complement a renewed global partnership for development?"

57. The dialogue was moderated by Senior Adviser, Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation, Bruce Jenks. The panellists were the following: Minister of Socioeconomic Planning, Director General of National Economic and Development Authority, Philippines, Arsenio Balisacan; Deputy Assistant Administrator, Bureau for Policy, Program and Learning, United States Agency for International Development, Tony Pipa; and Director General, World Health Organization, Margaret Chan. The lead discussant was the Deputy Director General, Department for Development Policy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Finland, Riikka Laatu.

Session 5
Ensuring the quality and effectiveness of development cooperation

58. At the 39th meeting, on 11 July, the Council held a discussion on ensuring the quality and effectiveness of development cooperation, chaired by the President of the Council, who made a statement. The discussion was moderated by the Secretary-General of CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, who also made a statement.

59. Keynote addresses were delivered by the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs and the Executive Director of the Agency for International Development Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mexico, Juan Manuel Valle Pereña. Presentations were made by the following panellists: Head, International Relations, Department for International Development, United Kingdom, Anthony Smith; Minister of Planning and Development, Côte d'Ivoire, Albert Mabri Toikeusse; Minister of Finance, Timor-Leste, Emilia Pires; and Secretary-General, International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions, Josef Moser.

60. In the ensuing dialogue, comments were made and questions were raised by the following lead discussants: Mayor of Emalahleni Municipality, South Africa, Nomveliso Nyukwana, and Member of Parliament, Zambia, Felix Mutati.

61. Statements were also made by the representative of Canada, as well as by the observers for Norway and Cambodia.

62. Statements were also made by the representatives of the following civil society organizations: Development Initiatives and North-South Institute.

63. A statement was also made by Member of Parliament, Austria, Petra Bayr.

64. The moderator summarized the highlights of the discussion.

Session 6
Key steps towards a global post-2015 monitoring and accountability framework for development cooperation

65. At its 40th meeting, on 11 July, the Council held a discussion on key steps towards a global post-2015 monitoring and accountability framework for development cooperation, chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Croatia), who made a statement. The discussion was moderated by the Under-Secretary-General and Special Adviser on Africa, who also made a statement.

66. A keynote address was delivered by Parliamentary State Secretary to the Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development, Germany, Thomas Silberhorn. Presentations were made by the following panellists: Deputy Minister of Finance, United Republic of Tanzania, Mwigulu Lameck Nchemba; Minister of Finance, Bangladesh, Abul Maal Abdul Muhith; Member of Parliament and Shadow Minister of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, Uganda, Geoffrey Ekanya; and Deputy Director, Development Cooperation Directorate, OECD, Brenda Killen.

67. In the ensuing dialogue, comments were made and questions were raised by the lead discussant, the Secretary-General of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, Martin Chungong.

68. Statements were also made by the representatives of El Salvador and Canada.

69. Statements were also made by Member of Parliament, Bangladesh, Saber Chowdhury, and Member of Parliament, Sri Lanka, Kabir Hashim

70. Statements were also made by representatives of civil society.

71. The panellists responded to comments made and questions raised by delegations.

Session 7
Towards a new narrative for development cooperation post-2015

72. At its 40th meeting, on 11 July, the Council held a discussion on the theme "Towards a new narrative for development cooperation post-2015", chaired by the President of the Council, who made a statement. The discussion was moderated by Ghanaian international broadcaster Henry Bonsu, who also made a statement.

73. Presentations were made by the following panellists: Deputy Minister for Multilateral and Global Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Republic of Korea, Shin Dong-ik; Director General, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Irina Bokova; and Coordinator, Reality of Aid Africa, Vitalice Meja.

74. In the ensuing dialogue, comments were made and questions were posed by the representative of Brazil, as well as by the observers for Uruguay, Cambodia and Ghana.

75. A statement was also made by Member of Parliament, Zambia, Felix Mutati.

76. A statement was also made by the representative of the children and youth major group.

77. The panellists responded to comments made and questions raised by delegations.

78. The moderator summarized the highlights of the discussion.

C. Annual ministerial review on the theme "Addressing ongoing and emerging challenges for meeting the Millennium Development Goals in 2015 and for sustaining development gains in the future"

79. The Council held the annual ministerial review at its 32nd to 34th and 36th meetings, from 7 to 9 July (item 5 (c)). An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2014/SR.32-34 and E/2014/SR.36).

80. At its 32nd meeting, on 7 July, the Council began its consideration of the item under the chairmanship of the Vice-President of the Council (Croatia).

81. At the same meeting, the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs introduced the report of the Secretary-General under the item (E/2014/61).

82. Also at the same meeting, the Vice-Chair of the Committee for Development Policy, Sakiko Fukuda-Parr (Japan), shared with the Council the highlights from the report of the Committee on its sixteenth session (E/2014/33).

Presentations on regional preparatory meetings

83. At its 33rd meeting, on 8 July, under the chairmanship of the Vice-President of the Council (Republic of Korea), the Council heard the presentations on the outcomes of the regional preparatory meetings for the 2014 annual ministerial review. The presentations were made by the Minister of Gender, Children and Social Protection, Ghana (for Africa), Nana Oye Lithur; Permanent Secretary and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, Thailand (for Asia and the Pacific), Sihasak Phuangketkeow; and Counsellor and Deputy Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Jordan to the United Nations (for Western Asia), Eihab Omaish.

Voluntary national presentations: Thailand, Mexico and Georgia

84. At its 34th meeting, on 9 July, the Council heard voluntary national presentations on the theme of the annual ministerial review, under the chairmanship of the Vice-President of the Council (Libya), who made a statement. The discussions were moderated by the Corporate Secretary and Special Envoy on the Millennium Development Goals, the post-2015 process and financial development, World Bank, Mahmoud Mohieldin, who also made a statement.

85. A presentation was made by the Permanent Secretary and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, Thailand, Sihasak Phuangketkeow. Comments were made and questions were posed by the representative of Japan and by the observers for Senegal and Viet Nam, as reviewers of the presentation.

86. A presentation was made by the Deputy Secretary for Perspective, Planning and Evaluation, Ministry of Social Development, Mexico, Juan Carlos Lastiri Quirós. Comments were made and questions were posed by the observer for Peru, as a reviewer of the presentation.

87. A presentation was made by Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations, Kaha Imnadze. Comments were made and questions were posed by the representative of Greece and by the observer for Lithuania.

88. The presenters responded to comments made and questions raised by the reviewers.

89. The presenters for Georgia and Thailand also responded to comments made and questions raised by the representative of Germany and by the observer for Norway.

90. The moderator summarized the discussion.

Voluntary national presentations: Qatar, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Kuwait

91. At its 36th meeting, on 9 July, the Council heard voluntary national presentations on the theme of the annual ministerial review, under the chairmanship of the Vice-President of the Council (Republic of Korea). The discussions were moderated by the Associate Director, Friends Committee on National Legislation, and Adjunct Faculty and Board Member, George Mason University School for Conflict Analysis and Resolution, Michael Shank, who made a statement.

92. A presentation was made by the, Minister of Development Planning and Statistics, Qatar, Saleh bin Mohammad Al Nabit. Comments were made and questions were posed by the representative of Kuwait and by the observer for Malaysia, as reviewers of the presentation.

93. A presentation was made by the Head of International Relations, Department for International Development, United Kingdom, Anthony Smith. Comments were made and questions were posed by the representative of Ethiopia and by the observer for Pakistan, as reviewers of the presentation.

94. A presentation was made by the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations, Mansour Ayyad SH A Alotaibi. Comments were made and questions were posed by the observer for Qatar, as a reviewer of the presentation.

95. The presenters responded to comments made and questions raised by the reviewers.

96. The presenters also responded to comments made and questions raised by the representative of Germany and by the observer for Gabon.

97. The moderator summarized the discussion.

Voluntary national presentations: Plurinational State of Bolivia, Gambia, Sudan and State of Palestine

98. At its 36th meeting, on 9 July, the Council heard voluntary national presentations on the theme of the annual ministerial review, under the chairmanship of the President of the Council (Austria). The discussions were moderated by the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, who made a statement.

99. A presentation was made by the Minister of Development Planning, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Elba Viviana Caro Hinojosa. Comments were made and questions were posed by the representatives of Cuba, India and South Africa, as reviewers of the presentation.

100. A presentation was made by the Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs, the Gambia, Kebba Touray. Comments were made and questions were posed by the representative of Nigeria, and by the observer for Turkey, as reviewers of the presentation.

101. A presentation was made by the Minister of Welfare and Social Security, the Sudan, Mashair Ahmed Elamin Abdalla. Comments were made and questions were posed by the representative of India, as a reviewer of the presentation.

102. A presentation was made by the Special Adviser to the Minister, Head of Aid Management and Coordination, Ministry of Planning and Administration Development, State of Palestine, Dana Erekat. Comments were made and questions were posed by the representative of Indonesia, as a reviewer of the presentation.

103. The presenters responded to comments made and questions raised by the reviewers.

104. The presenters also responded to comments made and questions raised by the representatives of Brazil, Indonesia, the Russian Federation, South Africa and Cuba, and by the observers for Mexico and Israel.

105. The moderator summarized the discussion.

D. Thematic discussion on the theme "Effective governance, policymaking and planning for sustainable urbanization"

106. Pursuant to decision 2014/209, the Council held a thematic discussion on the theme "Effective governance, policymaking and planning for sustainable urbanization" (item 5 (d)) during its integration segment, at the 18th and 19th meetings, on 29 May. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2014/SR.18-19). See chapter IV, paragraphs 32-37.

107. At the 18th meeting, on 29 May, the Director, Office for Economic and Social Council Support and Coordination, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, introduced the report of the Secretary-General under the item (E/2014/67).

E. General debate of the high-level segment

108. At its 32nd meeting, on 7 July, as well as at the meeting held in parallel to its 33rd meeting, on 8 July, the Council held a general debate open to all States Members of the United Nations and States members of the specialized agencies. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2014/SR.32-33B).

109. At its 32nd meeting, on 7 July, the Council began the general debate and heard statements by the Permanent Representative of the Plurinational State of Bolivia to the United Nations (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), Sacha Sergio Llorenty Solíz; the Minister of Planning and Economic Policy of Costa Rica (on behalf of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States), Olga Marta Sánchez Oviedo; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Guyana (on behalf of the Caribbean Community), Carolyn Rodrigues-Birkett; the First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Serbia, Ivica Dačić; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of San Marino, Pasquale Valentini; the Minister of State for Development and Francophonie of France, Annick Girardin; the Permanent Secretary and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Thailand, Sihasak Phuangketkeow; the Minister of Environmental Affairs of South Africa, Bomo Edna Molewa; the European Commissioner for Environment (on behalf of the European Union), Janez Potočnik;

the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iceland, Gunnar Bragi Sveinsson; the Minister for International Development of Finland, Pekka Haavisto; the Minister of Planning, Development and Lands of Togo, Mawussi Djossou Semodji; the Minister of Environment and Climate Change of Romania, Attila Korodi; the Minister of Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of Zambia, Beenwell Mwansa Kapeya; the Minister of Finance, Government of Zanzibar, United Republic of Tanzania, Omar Yussuf Mzee; Minister of Welfare and Social Security of the Sudan, Mashair Ahmed Elamin Abdalla; Parliamentary Senior Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan, Norio Mitsuya; the Deputy Minister for Foreign and European Affairs of Croatia, Joško Klisović; the State Secretary for Security Policy and International Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Hungary, István Mikola; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Norway, Børge Brende; the Deputy Minister of Planning and Investment of Viet Nam, Nguyen The Phuong; the Vice-Minister of Planning and Investment of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Somchith Inthamith; the Deputy Minister of Environment and Climate of Zimbabwe, Simon Musanhu; the Director General for Global Affairs and Human Rights, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria, Rayko Raytchev; the Director General for Economic Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic, Ivan Jukl; the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, Gennady Gatilov; the Deputy Director General for Multilateral Diplomacy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Belarus, Oleg Yermolovich; the Director, Ministry of Devolution and Planning of Kenya, Sabina Maghanga; the Director, International Relations, Department for International Development, United Kingdom, Anthony Smith; the Permanent Representative of Ireland to the United Nations, David Donoghue; the Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations, Antonio de Aguiar Patriota; the Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations, Desra Percaya; the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations, Mirsada Čolaković; Permanent Representative of Guatemala to the United Nations, Gert Rosenthal; the Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations, Asoke K. Mukerji; the Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations, Mootaz Khalil; the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations, Zohrab Mnatsakanyan; the Permanent Representative of Cabo Verde to the United Nations, Fernando Jorge Wahnon Ferreira; the Permanent Representative of Denmark to the United Nations, Ib Petersen; the Deputy Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations, Raja Reza bin Raja Zaib Shah; the Permanent Representative of Libya to the United Nations, Ibrahim O. A. Dabbashi; the Senior Counsellor of the Permanent Mission of Nigeria to the United Nations, Emmanuel Oguntuyi; a Counsellor at the Permanent Mission of Sierra Leone to the United Nations, Sheku Mesali; and the Deputy Permanent Representative of Sri Lanka to the United Nations, Shavendra Silva.

110. Also at the 32nd meeting, on 7 July, a statement was made by the representative the International Association of the Economic and Social Councils and Similar Institutions.

111. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the following non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council: All-Russian Public Organization of Disabled People with Multiple Sclerosis; World Jewellery Confederation; and Legião da Boa Vontade.

112. At the meeting held in parallel to its 33rd meeting, on 8 July, the Council continued the general debate and heard the statements by the following: Minister of

Environment, Urban Sanitation and Sustainable Development of Côte d'Ivoire, Remi Allah Kouadio; Minister for Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation and Francophone Affairs of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Raymond Tshibanda N'Tunga Mulongo; Deputy Minister of Finance and Economic Development of Ethiopia, Abraham Tekeste; Director, Department for Multilateral Development Cooperation, Federal Ministry for Europe, Integration and Foreign Affairs of Austria, Maria Rotheiser-Scotti; Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations, Liu Jieyi; Permanent Representative of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations, Oh Joon; Assistant Deputy Minister, Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development of Canada, Vincent Rigby; Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations, Masood Khan; Permanent Representative of Botswana to the United Nations, Charles Thembani Ntwaagae; Permanent Representative of Switzerland to the United Nations, Paul Seger; Permanent Representative of Monaco to the United Nations, Isabelle Picco; Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations, Y. Halit Çevik; Permanent Representative of Uruguay to the United Nations, Gonzalo Koncke; Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations, Bénédicte Frankinet; Deputy Permanent Representative of Namibia to the United Nations, Pendapala Andreas Naanda; Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations, Gholamhossein Dehghani; Permanent Representative of Honduras to the United Nations, Mary Elizabeth Flores; Deputy Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations, Yanerit Morgan; Deputy Permanent Representative of Liechtenstein to the United Nations, Stefan Barriga; Deputy Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations, Oscar León González; Chargé d'affaires a.i. and Deputy Permanent Representative of Qatar to the United Nations, Yousef Sultan Laram; Councillor and Head of delegation of Iraq, Mohammed Hassan Saeed; Permanent Representative of Fiji to the United Nations, Peter Thomson; Permanent Representative of Burkina Faso to the United Nations, Der Kogda; Deputy Permanent Representative of Nepal to the United Nations, Sewa Lamsal Adhikari; and Minister Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Australia to the United Nations, Anastasia Carayanides.

113. At the meeting held in parallel to its 33rd meeting, on 8 July, statements were made by the Director, Policy Integration Department and Senior Adviser to the Director General, International Labour Organization, Stephen Pursey; and the Director of the UNESCO Liaison Office in New York, Vibeke Jensen.

114. At the same meeting, a statement was made by Assistant Administrator and Director, Bureau of External Relations and Advocacy at the United Nations Development Programme, Michael O'Neill.

115. Also at the same meeting, a statement was made by the representative of European Disability Forum, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Council.

F. Ministerial declaration of the high-level segment

116. At the 35th meeting, on 9 July, the President of the Council made a statement, during the course of which he introduced the draft ministerial declaration of the high-level segment, as contained in an informal paper circulated in the room, on the understanding that the Secretariat should arrange for the issuance of the informal paper as an official document of the Council.[2]

117. At the same meeting the Council adopted the draft ministerial declaration (see E/2014/SR.35).

118. The text of the ministerial declaration read as follows:

> **Ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the 2014 session of the Economic and Social Council on the theme "Addressing ongoing and emerging challenges for meeting the Millennium Development Goals in 2015 and for sustaining development gains in the future"**
>
> **Ministerial declaration of the high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the Council on the theme "Achieving the Millennium Development Goals and charting the way for an ambitious post-2015 development agenda, including the sustainable development goals"**
>
> We the Ministers, having met at United Nations Headquarters in New York,
>
> 1. Recall the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1] the outcomes of the 2005 World Summit,[2] the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals,[3] the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development[4] and the special event convened by the President of the Assembly on 25 September 2013 to follow up efforts made towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals,[5] as well as Assembly resolutions 67/290 of 9 July 2013 and 68/1 of 20 September 2013;
>
> 2. Welcome the first and inaugural meeting of the high-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the General Assembly on 24 September 2013;
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> ---
>
> [1] General Assembly resolution 55/2.
> [2] General Assembly resolution 60/1.
> [3] General Assembly resolution 65/1.
> [4] General Assembly resolution 66/288, annex.
> [5] General Assembly resolution 68/6.

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[2] Pursuant to paragraph 11 (c) of the annex to General Assembly resolution 68/1 and Council decision 2011/208, the outcome of the high-level segment would be a ministerial declaration on the theme "Addressing ongoing and emerging challenges for meeting the Millennium Development Goals in 2015 and for sustaining development gains in the future". Pursuant to Assembly resolution 67/290, the high-level political forum on sustainable development under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council should result in a negotiated ministerial declaration for inclusion in the report of the Council to the Assembly. The Council, in its decision 2014/208, decided that the theme for the forum for 2014 would be "Achieving the Millennium Development Goals and charting the ways for an ambitious post-2015 development agenda, including the sustainable development goals". The declaration was circulated as document E/HLS/2014/1.

3. Also welcome the holding of the first session of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme in Nairobi, from 23 to 27 June 2014;

4. Emphasize that the implementation of a post-2015 development agenda should take into consideration the special challenges and needs of the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and African countries, as well as the specific challenges that many middle-income countries face. Conflict and post-conflict countries will also require our special attention, in order to address their specific challenges;

5. Reaffirm the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020 (Istanbul Programme of Action),[6] and look forward to the upcoming third International Conference on Small Island Developing States and the second United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries;

6. Have considered the themes of the 2014 annual ministerial review, "Addressing ongoing and emerging challenges for meeting the Millennium Development Goals in 2015 and for sustaining development gains in the future", and of the high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council, "Achieving the Millennium Development Goals and charting the way for an ambitious post-2015 development agenda, including the sustainable development goals";

7. Welcome what has been achieved through implementation of the Millennium Development Goals, which have provided a common vision and contributed to remarkable progress and significant and substantial advances in meeting several of the targets relating to the Goals;

8. Are determined to address the remaining unevenness and gaps in achievement and the challenges that remain, in particular, for the most off-track Millennium Development Goals, and those where progress has stalled;

9. Reiterate our strong commitment to the Millennium Development Goals and resolve to intensify all efforts towards acceleration of the achievement of the Goals by 2015 on the basis of national ownership and support from the international community;

10. Underline the central role of a strengthened global partnership for development, recognize the importance of national ownership and emphasize that, if the Millennium Development Goals are to be achieved by 2015, national efforts need to be assisted by international support and an enabling international environment. The mobilization and effective use of all resources, public and private, domestic and international, will be vital;

11. Reaffirm the importance of promoting human rights, good governance, the rule of law, transparency and accountability at all levels;

12. Call for the urgent implementation of all commitments under the global partnership for development so as to overcome the gaps identified in the reports of the Millennium Development Goals Gap Task Force, and emphasize the need to accelerate progress towards the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income as official development assistance by 2015, including 0.15 per cent to 0.20 per cent for the least developed countries, and also call upon developed countries to urgently fulfil the official development assistance commitments that they have made, individually and collectively;

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[6] *Report of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Istanbul, Turkey, 9-13 May 2011* (A/CONF.219/7), chap. II.

Post-2015 development agenda

13. Are committed to establishing a strong, ambitious, inclusive and people-centred post-2015 development agenda that will build on the foundations laid and experiences gained during the Millennium Development Goals process, complete the unfinished business and respond to new challenges;

14. Reaffirm, as we take the work forward, our commitment to the United Nations Millennium Declaration, the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,[7] the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus[8] and the outcomes of all the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and environmental fields, and will continue to be guided by the values and principles enshrined in those texts;

15. Reaffirm all the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,[9] including, inter alia, the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, as set out in principle 7 thereof;

16. Resolve that the post-2015 development agenda should reinforce the commitment of the international community to poverty eradication and sustainable development, underline the central imperative of poverty eradication and are committed to freeing humanity from poverty and hunger as a matter of urgency and, recognizing the intrinsic interlinkage between poverty eradication and the promotion of sustainable development, underline the need for a coherent approach that integrates in a balanced manner the three dimensions of sustainable development and involves working towards a single framework and set of goals that are universal in nature and applicable to all countries, while taking into account differing national circumstances and respecting national policies and priorities, and should also promote peace and security, democratic governance, the rule of law, gender equality and human rights for all;

17. Reaffirm that, as the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, poverty eradication shall be central to the post-2015 development agenda;

18. Recognize that poverty eradication, changing unsustainable and promoting sustainable patterns of consumption and production and protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development are the overarching objectives of and essential requirements for sustainable development. We also reaffirm the need to achieve sustainable development by promoting sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth, creating greater opportunities for all, reducing inequalities, raising basic standards of living, fostering equitable social development and inclusion and promoting the integrated and sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems that supports, inter alia, economic, social and human development while facilitating ecosystem conservation, regeneration and restoration and resilience in the face of new and emerging challenges;

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[7] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[8] General Assembly resolution 63/239, annex.

[9] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

19. Welcome the operationalization of the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns and look forward to the launch of all of its programmes;

20. Stress the importance of economic growth and of social and economic inclusion, in the context of poverty eradication and sustainable development;

21. Reiterate that, in arriving at an inclusive and people-centred post-2015 development agenda, we look forward to a transparent intergovernmental process that will include inputs from all stakeholders, including civil society, scientific and knowledge institutions, parliaments, local authorities and the private sector;

22. Acknowledge with appreciation the processes mandated in the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development that are now under way, in particular the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals and the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing, and the process to develop options for a technology facilitation mechanism, as well as the preparations for the third International Conference on Financing for Development, to be held in July 2015, and look forward to the successful outcomes of these processes;

23. Look forward to the submission, before the end of 2014, of the report of the Secretary-General synthesizing the full range of available inputs, as an input to the intergovernmental negotiations that will be launched at the beginning of the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly and culminate in a summit at the level of Heads of State and Government in September 2015 for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda;

24. Resolve to strengthen the science-policy interface, including, inter alia, through a global sustainable development report that, taking into account the discussions on the options set out in the report of the Secretary-General during the meeting of the high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the Council in 2014 and building on existing assessments, could provide a strong evidence-based instrument to support policymakers to promote poverty eradication and sustainable development, thereby contributing to the strengthening of ongoing capacity-building for data collection and analysis in developing countries;

25. Stress the need to remove the obstacles to the full realization of all rights of people living under foreign occupation which adversely affect their ability to promote the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and an ambitious post-2015 development agenda, including the sustainable development goals;

26. Also stress the importance of removing obstacles in order to promote the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and an ambitious post-2015 development agenda, including the sustainable development goals, for people living in areas affected by complex humanitarian emergencies and terrorism;

27. Reiterate that the high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the Council shall conduct regular reviews, starting in 2016, on the follow-up to and implementation of sustainable development commitments and objectives, including those related to the means of implementation, within the context of the post-2015 development agenda, and further reiterate that these reviews shall: be voluntary, while encouraging reporting, and shall include developed and developing countries, as well as relevant United Nations entities; be State-led, involving ministerial and other relevant high-level participants; provide a platform for partnerships, including through the participation of major groups and other relevant stakeholders; and replace the national voluntary presentations held in the context of the annual ministerial level substantive reviews of the Council, building upon the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 61/16 of 20 November 2006, as well as experiences and lessons learned in this context;

28. Emphasize that the reviews shall take into account the lessons learned from and the experiences of relevant existing review mechanisms, including the national voluntary presentations held in the context of the annual ministerial reviews;

29. Commend the work that has been undertaken by the Council, including in its operational activities, integration, humanitarian affairs and high-level segments, and coordination and management meetings, the annual ministerial reviews, the Development Cooperation Forum, the special high-level meeting with the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the youth forum, with its particular emphasis on youth employment, and the partnership forum, as well as the work in the high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the Council, as concrete contributions to the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda;

30. Recognize the vital role that science, technology and innovation, including the transfer and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies on mutually agreed terms, can play in achieving poverty eradication and sustainable development and in supporting efforts to address global challenges;

31. Acknowledge the importance of the regional dimension for sustainable development and invite the United Nations regional commissions to contribute to the work of the Council and the high-level political forum on sustainable development, including through annual regional meetings, with the involvement of other relevant regional entities, major groups and other relevant stakeholders, as appropriate;

32. Are fully committed to a sustainable future for our planet and for present and future generations.

Action taken by the Council

119. Under item 5 (High-level segment) as a whole, the Council adopted decision 2014/248.

Documentation considered by the Council with regard to the high-level segment

120. At its 47th meeting, on 25 July, on the proposal of the Vice-President of the Council, (Republic of Korea), the Council took note of the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on addressing ongoing and emerging challenges for meeting the Millennium Development Goals in 2015 and for sustaining development gains in the future (E/2014/61) (under item 5 (c));

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the effective governance, policymaking and planning for sustainable urbanization (E/2014/67) (under item 5 (d));

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on trends and progress in international development cooperation (E/2014/77) (under item 5 (b));

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on options for the scope and methodology for a global sustainable development report (E/2014/87) (under items 5 and 16 (a).

121. See Council decision 2014/248.

Conclusion of the high-level segment

122. At the 40th meeting, on 11 July, the President of the Council made a statement and declared the high-level segment of the 2014 session of the Council closed.

Chapter VII

Operational activities for development segment

1. Pursuant to the provisions of General Assembly resolution 68/1 and Economic and Social Council decision 2014/202, the Council held the operational activities for development segment of its 2014 session at its 3rd to 7th and 42nd meetings, from 24 to 26 February, and on 14 July 2014. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2014/SR.3-7 and E/2014/SR.42).

2. In accordance with Council decision 2014/204, the focus of the segment would be "The changing landscape of development cooperation: what does it mean for the United Nations system?".

Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation

3. At its 3rd to 7th meetings, from 24 to 26 February, and at its 42nd meeting, on 14 July, the Council considered item 6 of the provisional agenda (Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation) and sub-items (a) (Follow-up to policy recommendations of the General Assembly and the Council); and (b) (Reports of the Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund/United Nations Office for Project Services, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, and the World Food Programme).

4. For its consideration of item 6, the Council had before it the report of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation on its eighteenth session (A/69/39).

5. At the 3rd meeting, on 24 February, the Vice-President of the Council, Carlos Enrique García González (El Salvador), opened the operational activities for development segment and made a statement.

6. At the same meeting, the Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations addressed the Council.

7. Also at the same meeting, the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs made a statement.

8. At its 7th meeting, on 26 February, following a statement by the Vice-President of the Council (El Salvador), the Council agreed to temporarily adjourn the operational activities for development segment.

9. At the 42nd meeting, on 14 July, the Vice-President of the Council, María Emma Mejía Vélez (Colombia), made a statement and resumed the segment.

High-level dialogue on the theme "The changing development landscape: what does it mean for the United Nations system?"

10. At its 3rd meeting, on 24 February, the Council held a high-level dialogue on the theme "The changing development landscape: what does it mean for the United Nations system?" The high-level dialogue was chaired by the Vice-President of the

Council (El Salvador) and moderated by the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the United Nations.

11. A statement was made by the moderator, after which presentations were made by the following panellists: Minister for Foreign Affairs, El Salvador, Jaime Alfredo Miranda Flamenco; Minister of Finance, Timor-Leste, Emilia Pires; and Chair, Development Assistance Committee, OECD, Eric Solheim.

12. A statement was made by the lead discussant, the Chair of the United Nations Development Group and Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, Helen Clark, after which an interactive discussion ensued and the panellists and the lead discussant responded to comments made and questions posed by the representatives of Sweden, Benin, Ethiopia, Bangladesh, Brazil and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, as well as by the observers for Switzerland and the Syrian Arab Republic.

Dialogue with the Executive Heads of the United Nations funds and programmes on the theme "Looking to the future: current and emerging strategic priorities"

13. At its 4th meeting, on 24 February, the Council held a dialogue with the Executive Heads of the United Nations funds and programmes on the theme "Looking to the future: current and emerging strategic priorities". The dialogue was chaired and moderated by the Vice-President of the Council (El Salvador).

14. A statement was made by the Vice-President (El Salvador), after which presentations were made by the following panellists: Chair of the United Nations Development Group and Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, Helen Clark; Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund, Babatunde Osotimehin; Assistant Executive Director for Partnership and Governance Services, World Food Programme, Elisabeth Rasmusson; Assistant Secretary-General/Deputy Executive Director, Policy and Programme, UN-Women, John Hendra; and Deputy Executive Director, United Nations Children's Fund, Yoka Brandt.

15. A statement was made by the guest speaker, Executive Director, United Nations Environment Programme, Achim Steiner, after which an interactive discussion ensued and the panellists responded to comments made and questions posed by the representatives of Ethiopia, Croatia, the Russian Federation and Bangladesh, as well as by the observer for Norway.

Policy dialogue on the theme "United Nations system working as one: how to make it happen?"

16. At the 5th meeting, on 25 February, the Council held a policy dialogue on the theme "United Nations system working as one: how to make it happen?". The policy dialogue, chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (El Salvador), was held in two parts: on the theme "Standard operating procedures for 'Delivering as one'"; and on the theme "How to improve United Nations effectiveness, efficiency and results in countries in transition from relief to development?".

Part 1: Standard operating procedures for "Delivering as one"

17. A statement was made by the moderator, Assistant Secretary-General/Deputy Executive Director, Policy and Programme, UN-Women, John Hendra, and

presentations were made by the following panellists: Deputy Executive Director for Management, United Nations Population Fund, Anne-Birgitte Albrectsen; United Nations Resident Coordinator, Ethiopia, Eugene Owusu; United Nations Resident Coordinator, Morocco, Bruno Pouezat; and United Nations Children's Fund Representative, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Florence Bauer.

18. An interactive discussion ensued, during which the panellists responded to comments made and questions posed by the representatives of the Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Belarus, El Salvador, Brazil and Germany, as well as by the observers for Morocco, Switzerland, Viet Nam and Australia.

Part 2: "How to improve United Nations effectiveness, efficiency and results in countries in transition from relief to development?"

19. A statement was made by the moderator, Assistant Secretary-General for Peacebuilding Support, and presentations were made by the following panellists: Under-Secretary-General for Field Support; United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Refugees, Judy Cheng-Hopkins; Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH), and United Nations Resident Coordinator, Humanitarian Coordinator, and United Nations Development Programme Resident Representative, Peter de Clercq; and Permanent Delegate to the United Nations, Caritas Internationalis, Joseph Cornelius Donnelly.

20. An interactive discussion ensued, during which the panellists responded to comments made and questions posed by the representative of El Salvador, as well as by the observer for Switzerland.

Dialogue with the specialized agencies on the theme "The changing development landscape: what will it mean for specialized agencies in a post-2015 era with focus on sustainable development?"

21. At its 6th meeting, on 25 February, the Council held a dialogue with the specialized agencies on the theme "The changing development landscape: what will it mean for specialized agencies in a post-2015 era with focus on sustainable development?" The dialogue was chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (El Salvador) and moderated by the Assistant Secretary-General for Policy Coordination and Inter-Agency Affairs, Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

22. A statement was made by the guest speaker, the Director-General of the World Health Organization, Margaret Chan, and presentations were made by the following panellists: Deputy Director-General for Field Operations and Partnerships, International Labour Organization, Gilbert Houngbo; Assistant Director-General for Strategic Planning, UNESCO, Hans d'Orville; and Assistant Director-General for Technical Cooperation, Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, Laurent Thomas.

23. A statement was made by the lead discussant, Assistant Secretary-General, Special Adviser of the Secretary-General on Post-2015 Development Planning, after which an interactive discussion ensued and the guest speaker and the panellists responded to comments made and questions posed by the representatives of Sweden, Bangladesh, Nepal and Brazil, as well as by the observers for Switzerland, Viet Nam and Norway.

24. The moderator also made a statement.

Action taken by the Council

25. Under item 6 as a whole, the Council adopted resolution 2014/14 and decision 2014/228.

Progress in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 67/226 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system

26. At its 42nd meeting, on 14 July, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Progress in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 67/226 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system" (E/2014/L.3), submitted by the representative of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China. The draft resolution read as follows:

> *The Economic and Social Council,*
>
> *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 67/226 of 21 December 2012 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system, in which key system-wide policies are established for development cooperation at both the headquarters and the country levels,
>
> *Reaffirming* the importance of the timely and full implementation of system-wide policies established in General Assembly resolutions 67/226 and 68/229 of 20 December 2013,
>
> *Recalling* the critical role of the Economic and Social Council in providing coordination, monitoring and guidance to the United Nations system to ensure that those policies are implemented on a system-wide basis in accordance with the present resolution and General Assembly resolutions 48/162 of 20 December 1993, 50/227 of 24 May 1996, 57/270 B of 23 June 2003, 61/16 of 20 November 2006, 65/285 of 29 June 2011 and 68/1 of 20 September 2013,
>
> *Reaffirming* the mandate of the Economic and Social Council to provide overall coordination and guidance for operational development funds and programmes on a system-wide basis for the full and timely implementation of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review and to concentrate on cross-cutting and coordination issues related to operational activities,
>
> *Reaffirming also* that the fundamental characteristics of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system should be, inter alia, their universal, voluntary and grant nature, their neutrality and their multilateralism, as well as their ability to respond to the development needs of programme countries in a flexible manner, and that the operational activities are carried out for the benefit of programme countries, at the request of those countries and in accordance with their own policies and priorities for development,
>
> *Underscoring* that there is no "one size fits all" approach to development and that development assistance by the United Nations development system should be able to respond to the varying development needs of programme countries and should be in alignment with their national development plans and strategies in accordance with its mandates,

Management process

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 67/226 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system;

2. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to further enhance the analytical and evidence-based quality of the monitoring report as a tool for comprehensive, effective, objective, coherent and accessible monitoring of the implementation of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review, while minimizing transaction costs without affecting the quality of the report, with a view to enabling the Council to exercise its monitoring and coordination role effectively;

3. *Acknowledges* the efforts of the Secretary-General, in consultation with Member States and all relevant entities, in establishing an evidence-based monitoring framework for the implementation of General Assembly resolution 67/226;

4. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to continue to enhance the analytical quality of the monitoring framework, as needed, with a view to enabling the Council to exercise its monitoring and coordination role effectively;

5. *Also calls upon* the Secretary-General to ensure that the United Nations Development Group and the High-level Committee on Management of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination fully align the indicators in their workplans with those in the monitoring framework for the quadrennial comprehensive policy review, presented in the report of the Secretary-General;

6. *Recalls* paragraph 91 of General Assembly resolution 56/201 of 21 December 2001, paragraph 183 of Assembly resolution 67/226, paragraph 7 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1994/33 of 28 July 1994 and paragraph 5 of Council resolution 2013/5 of 12 July 2013, and calls upon the United Nations funds and programmes, through their respective executive boards, to submit to the Council their annual reports on the implementation of agency-specific strategic plans, which should contain a section outlining measures taken for the full and timely implementation of the provisions of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of the Assembly, including reporting against all the indicators in the Secretary-General's monitoring framework for which agency-specific information is available;

7. *Also recalls* paragraph 22 (i) of annex I to General Assembly resolution 48/162, paragraph 62 of Assembly resolution 50/227, paragraph 8 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1995/51 of 28 July 1995 and paragraph 65 of Assembly resolution 64/289 of 2 July 2010, and requests the executive boards of the United Nations funds and programmes to report annually on their programme and activities undertaken in the previous calendar year to the Council at its operational activities for development segment;

8. *Requests* the executive boards of the United Nations funds and programmes to review the effectiveness and efficiency of their annual reports to the Economic and Social Council in line with General Assembly resolutions 48/162, 50/227 and 64/289 and Council resolution 1995/51, including through consultations at the joint meeting of the executive boards and the informal coordination meeting of the bureaux of the Council and the executive boards of the funds and programmes, and to propose options to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of their annual reporting for approval by the Economic and Social Council at its operational activities for development segment in 2015;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to explore additional options for data collection and analysis at reasonable transaction costs with a view to ensuring that the information presented in the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of

the quadrennial comprehensive policy review covers to the maximum extent possible progress achieved, activities undertaken and challenges encountered in the year prior to the operational activities for development segment;

10. *Decides* to consider the annual reports of the United Nations funds and programmes and their executive boards at a meeting of the operational activities for development segment in the second half of each year;

11. *Recalls* the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 67/226 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system, and requests the Secretary-General to commission an independent review of challenges to the implementation of system-wide mandates established by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council on operational activities for development of the United Nations system and to report to the Council at its substantive session of 2015;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to propose options for enhancing system-wide oversight and management mechanisms within the United Nations system for the implementation of system-wide mandates on operational activities for development for review and a decision by the Council at its substantive session of 2015;

13. *Reaffirms* paragraph 8 of Economic and Social Council resolution 2013/5, and requests the United Nations funds and programmes, and strongly encourages the specialized agencies with operational activities for development, that have not done so, to fully align their strategic plans and their strategic planning and budgeting cycles with the quadrennial comprehensive policy review, taking into account their respective mandates;

Funding of operational activities for development of the United Nations system

14. *Expresses deep concern* at the decline in official development assistance in 2012, which, for the second time, has decreased for two consecutive years, takes note of its financial impact in many developing countries, and urgently calls for a reversal in the decline and the urgent fulfilment of this commitment in order to avoid further and deeper disruption, in particular in the least developed countries;

15. *Notes* the relationship between official development assistance and the contributions to the United Nations development system, and in this regard notes with concern that the core ratio for operational development activities has been declining over the past years, representing only 28 per cent in 2012;

16. *Reiterates* that core resources, because of their untied nature, continue to be the bedrock of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system, and in this regard reaffirms the need for organizations to address, on a continuous basis, the imbalance between core and non-core resources and to report to the Council and their executives in 2014, as part of their regular reporting, on measures taken to address this imbalance;

17. *Urges* developed countries to maintain and significantly increase their support and financial contributions to the core/regular budgets of the United Nations development system, in particular its funds, programmes and specialized agencies, and to contribute on a multi-year basis in a sustained and predictable manner;

18. *Regrets* that the mandate contained in paragraph 35 of General Assembly resolution 67/226 was not fulfilled, and requests the United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies to report to their governing bodies at their respective second regular sessions of 2014 on concrete measures taken to broaden the donor base;

19. *Also regrets* that the mandate contained in paragraph 39 of General Assembly resolution 67/226 was not fulfilled, and requests the United Nations funds and programmes to present specific proposals to their governing bodies at their respective annual sessions of 2014 on the definition of common principles for the concept of "critical mass" of the core resources, which may include the level of resources adequate to respond to the needs of the programme countries and to produce the results expected in strategic plans, including administrative, management and programme costs;

20. *Requests*, in this regard, the United Nations funds and programmes and the specialized agencies, as appropriate, to organize three consultations with Member States between March and May 2014 and to report on progress made in these consultations to their governing bodies at their respective annual sessions of 2014, with a view to taking a decision during their second regular sessions of 2014;

21. *Reiterates* that the United Nations funds and programmes must avoid the use of core/regular contributions to subsidize non-core/extrabudgetary activities and projects;

22. *Requests* the executive boards of the United Nations funds and programmes to organize, in accordance with paragraph 46 of General Assembly resolution 67/226, structured, well-prepared and high-level dialogues on how to finance the development results agreed in the new strategic planning cycle of the respective entities, with a view to making both core and non-core resources more predictable and less restricted/earmarked, broadening the donor base, improving the adequacy and predictability of resource flows and ensuring that all non-programme costs are recovered proportionally from core and non-core funding sources;

23. *Requests*, in this regard, the United Nations funds and programmes and the specialized agencies, as appropriate, to organize three consultations with Member States between March and May 2014 and to report on progress made in those consultations to their governing bodies at their respective annual sessions of 2014;

Contribution of United Nations operational activities to national capacity development and development effectiveness

24. *Reaffirms* its request to the United Nations development system to develop, for the consideration of Member States, a common approach for measuring progress in capacity development, as well as specific frameworks aimed at enabling programme countries, upon their request, to identify, monitor and evaluate results in the development of their capacities to achieve national development goals and strategies, and in this regard requests the United Nations development system, through the United Nations Development Group, to present to the Secretary-General the common approach and specific frameworks developed for inclusion in his annual report in 2015;

25. *Also reaffirms* paragraph 64 of General Assembly resolution 67/226 concerning the sustainability of capacity-building measures, and requests the Secretary-General to provide comprehensive, evidence-based annual reporting to the Economic and Social Council on progress in this regard;

26. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with Member States, to conduct a study on how entities of the United Nations development system could strengthen and use national capacities, make proposals to address the obstacles and report to the Economic and Social Council at its operational activities for development segment of 2015;

27. *Requests* the funds and programmes of the United Nations development system and invites specialized agencies to consider the findings and observations related to national capacity gaps repeatedly highlighted by programme countries to be

addressed through the work of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system and to report thereon to their executive bodies by the end of 2014;

Poverty eradication

28. *Recalls* paragraph 71 of General Assembly resolution 67/226, in which the Assembly called upon the organizations of the United Nations development system to assign the highest priority to poverty eradication, welcomes the integration of poverty eradication in the strategic plans of some United Nations system organizations, and in this regard requests the funds and programmes to report on the implementation of paragraphs 71 and 73 of Assembly resolution 67/226 as part of their regular reporting to the Economic and Social Council in 2014;

South-South cooperation

29. *Requests* the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation, building on recent reviews and evaluations, to submit to the Secretary-General, as part of the preparations for the annual report on the implementation of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review to be submitted to the Economic and Social Council in 2015, recommendations based on a thorough analysis of the obstacles to scaling up United Nations support for South-South cooperation, including rules, regulations, procedures and business models;

30. *Recalls* paragraph 78 of General Assembly resolution 67/226 concerning the strengthening of the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation and the need for increased support, and requests the United Nations development system to report on its implementation as part of the regular reporting to the Economic and Social Council in 2014;

Transition from relief to development

31. *Reaffirms* paragraph 107 of General Assembly resolution 67/226, and requests the United Nations development system to accelerate progress in deepening coordination between Secretariat entities and members of the United Nations development system, inter alia, through the simplification and harmonization of programming instruments and processes and business practices, with a view to providing effective, efficient and responsive support to national efforts in countries in transition from relief to development, and requests the Secretary-General to provide comprehensive, evidence-based and annual reporting to the Economic and Social Council on progress in this regard;

Gender equality and women's empowerment

32. *Welcomes* efforts made by entities of the United Nations development system to implement the United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, and requests the United Nations development system to accelerate efforts in implementing the Action Plan with a view to ensuring that the majority of United Nations entities meet its performance standards by 2017;

Democratic governance of the United Nations funds and programmes

33. *Recognizes* the need to comprehensively review the composition and functioning of the governing structures of the United Nations funds and programmes, taking into account, inter alia, the principle of equitable geographical representation and the importance of funding, in particular core funding, of the operational activities for development of the United Nations development system, and in this regard requests the funds and programmes and invites the specialized agencies to organize stand-alone

discussions with Member States and to present specific proposals on the review of their composition and functioning to Member States at their respective annual sessions with a view to taking a decision by the end of 2014;

Resident coordinator system

34. *Welcomes* progress achieved in implementing the cost-sharing modality for the resident coordinator system, requests United Nations entities that have not yet done so to fully implement the modality, subject to the approval of their governing bodies, and requests the Secretary-General to report on agency-specific progress in this regard in the annual report to the Economic and Social Council in 2015 on the implementation of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review;

"Delivering as one"

35. *Reaffirms* that the "no one size fits all" approach and the principle of the voluntary adoption of "Delivering as one" should be maintained so that the United Nations system can tailor its approach to partnership with individual programme countries in a way that best suits their national needs, realities, priorities and planning modalities, as well as their achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, other internationally agreed development goals and the United Nations post-2015 development agenda;

36. *Recognizes* the achievements and experience in the implementation of "Delivering as one" by a number of pilot programme countries on a voluntary basis as an important contribution for enhancing the coherence, relevance, effectiveness and efficiency of the United Nations development system in those countries, strengthening national ownership and leadership in the operational activities for development of the United Nations system and achieving strategic results, especially on cross-cutting issues, and notes, furthermore, that a number of programme countries have adopted the "Delivering as one" modality on a self-starter basis, and that their experience can positively contribute to enhancing United Nations operational activities at the country level;

37. *Welcomes* the finalization of the standard operating procedures for countries wishing to adopt "Delivering as one", and in this regard requests the United Nations funds and programmes, and strongly encourages the specialized agencies, to fully and coherently implement the standard operating procedures by the end of 2014 and to report annually on progress towards that end at the annual meeting of their respective governing bodies, starting in 2014, and invites the executive boards of the funds and programmes, at their first regular sessions of 2015, through consultations at the joint meeting of the boards, to discuss progress in implementing the standard operating procedures for countries wishing to adopt the "Delivering as one" approach;

38. *Reaffirms* paragraph 25 of Economic and Social Council resolution 2013/5, expresses concern that options for the review and approval of common country programme documents of the "Delivering as one" countries, as requested in General Assembly resolution 67/226, were not presented to the Council at its substantive sessions in 2013 and 2014, takes note, in this regard, of the report of the Secretary-General, requests the Secretary-General, in close consultation with the United Nations Development Group, to present options for the review and approval of common country programme documents for decision-making at the annual sessions of the executive boards of the United Nations funds and programmes in 2014, and also requests the Secretary-General, in close consultation with the United Nations Development Group, to present at the annual sessions of the executive boards of the funds and programmes of 2014 guidelines for the review and approval of common country programme documents for use by programme countries wishing to adopt this modality;

39. *Recognizes* that funding mechanisms are central to advancing the "Delivering as one" approach in countries wishing to adopt this approach, and calls upon donor and other countries in a position to do so to significantly increase financial contributions to such funding mechanisms in order to ensure the extension of these mechanisms in "Delivering as one" countries;

Simplification and harmonization of business practices

40. *Reaffirms* that the harmonization of regulations and rules, policies and procedures of the United Nations funds and programmes in the functional areas of finance, human resources management, procurement, information technology management and administrative services, the establishment of interoperability among existing enterprise resource planning systems of the funds and programmes and the establishment of common services at the country level are interlinked and need to be pursued in an integrated manner;

41. *Requests* the United Nations funds and programmes to develop a comprehensive joint action plan for the simplification and harmonization of business practices for decision-making by the respective executive boards at their first regular sessions of 2015, following consultations at the joint meeting of the boards, and invites the executive boards of the funds and programmes, at their first regular sessions of 2015, through consultations at the joint meeting of the boards, to undertake a thorough review of progress in the simplification and harmonization of business practices of the entities concerned;

42. *Reaffirms* paragraph 159 of General Assembly resolution 67/226, and calls upon the Secretary-General, in consultation with the High-level Committee on Management, to present to the executive boards of the United Nations funds and programmes at their respective annual sessions of 2014 a proposal on the common definition of operating costs and a common and standardized system of cost control, paying due attention to their different business models, with a view to taking a decision on this issue in 2015;

43. *Also reaffirms* paragraph 160 of General Assembly resolution 67/226, and requests the Secretary-General, in close consultation with the High-level Committee on Management, to present to the executive boards of the United Nations funds and programmes at their respective second regular sessions of 2014 the findings of the study on the feasibility of achieving full interoperability of enterprise resource planning systems, with a view to achieving full interoperability of the enterprise resource planning systems of the respective entities in 2016;

44. *Further reaffirms* paragraph 30 of Economic and Social Council resolution 2013/5, and notes with concern that pilot plans for common United Nations service centres representing the diversity of the United Nations presence in all regions were not submitted to the substantive session of the Council of 2014, and in this regard requests the United Nations funds and programmes to submit to the executive boards of the funds and programmes at their respective second regular sessions of 2014 a joint proposal for the establishment of at least five pilot plans for common United Nations service centres for implementation in 2015 in consenting programme countries that duly represent the diversity of the United Nations presence in all the regions;

Results-based management

45. *Reiterates* the request contained in paragraph 169 of General Assembly resolution 67/226 that the Secretary-General articulate and report to the Economic and Social Council at the operational activities segment of its substantive session of 2013, with a view to implementation by 2014, a more robust, coherent and harmonized approach to operational activities for development, focused on results, which would

streamline and improve the planning, monitoring and measurement of and reporting on system-wide results, and in this regard requests the executive boards of the United Nations funds and programmes at their respective annual sessions of 2014 to engage in a focused dialogue on how to balance most effectively the need for reporting on system-wide results at all levels;

Evaluation of operational activities

46. *Welcomes* the note by the Secretary-General on the policy for independent system-wide evaluation of operational activities for development of the United Nations system and the decision of the General Assembly in its resolution 68/229 to launch two pilot evaluations in the current quadrennial comprehensive policy review cycle;

47. *Calls upon* developed countries to contribute resources to the implementation of the two pilot independent system-wide evaluations, and requests the interim coordination mechanism established in General Assembly resolution 67/226 to report to the Council at its substantive session of 2015 on progress in this regard;

48. *Calls upon* the funds and programmes of the United Nations development system to intensify their efforts to assist programme countries to strengthen their national evaluation capacity in programme countries for the monitoring and evaluation of operational activities for development.

27. At its 42nd meeting, on 14 July, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Progress in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 67/226 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system" (E/2014/L.19), submitted by the President of the Council on the basis of informal consultations on draft resolution E/2014/L.3.

28. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Council read out a statement by the Secretariat in connection with draft resolution E/2014/L.19, in accordance with rule 31 of the rules of procedure of the Council.

29. Also at the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See Council resolution 2014/14.

30. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the Vice-President of the Council (Colombia) made a statement.

31. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution E/2014/L.19, draft resolution E/2014/L.3 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation

32. At its 42nd meeting, on 14 July, on the proposal of the Vice-President of the Council (Colombia), the Council took note of the following documents:

(a) Report of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation on its eighteenth session (A/69/39);

(b) Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on its first and second regular sessions and annual session of 2013 (E/2013/34/Rev.1);

(c) Annual report of the World Food Programme for 2013 (E/2014/14);

(d) Report of the Executive Board of the World Food Programme on its first and second regular sessions and annual session of 2013 (E/2014/36);

(e) Reports of the Executive Board of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women on its first and second regular sessions and its annual session of 2013 (E/2014/49);

(f) Reports of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Office for Project Services on its first and second regular sessions and its annual session of 2013 (E/2014/51).

33. See Council decision 2014/228.

A. Follow-up to policy recommendations of the General Assembly and the Council

34. For its consideration of item 6 (a), the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Note by the Secretary-General on the policy for independent system-wide evaluation of operational activities for development of the United Nations system (A/68/658-E/2014/7);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 67/226 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system (A/69/63-E/2014/10).

B. Reports of the Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund/United Nations Office for Project Services, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, and the World Food Programme

35. For its consideration of item 6 (b), the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on its first and second regular sessions and annual session of 2013 (E/2013/34/Rev.1);

(b) Annual report of the World Food Programme for 2013 (E/2014/14);

(c) Report of the Executive Board of the World Food Programme on its first and second regular sessions and annual session of 2013 (E/2014/36);

(d) Reports of the Executive Board of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women on its first and second regular sessions and its annual session of 2013 (E/2014/49);

(e) Reports of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Office for Project Services on its first and second regular sessions and its annual session of 2013 (E/2014/51).

Action taken by the Council

36. At its 42nd meeting, on 14 July, on the proposal of the Vice-President of the Council (Colombia), the Council took note of the documentation under item 6 (b) (see para. 32 above). See Council decision 2014/228.

Conclusion of the segment

37. At the 42nd meeting, the Vice-President of the Council (Colombia) declared the operational activities for development segment closed.

Chapter VIII

Humanitarian affairs segment

1. Pursuant to the provisions of General Assembly resolution 68/1 and Council decision 2014/202, the Council held the humanitarian affairs segment of its 2014 session at its 26th to 29th meetings, from 23 to 25 June 2014. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2014/SR.26-29).

2. In accordance with Council decision 2014/211, the theme of the segment was "The future of humanitarian affairs: towards greater inclusiveness, coordination, interoperability and effectiveness". Also in accordance with Council decision 2014/211, two panels were held on the themes "Effective humanitarian assistance" and "Serving the needs of people in complex emergencies".

Special economic, humanitarian and disaster relief assistance

3. The Council considered item 7 of the provisional agenda (Special economic, humanitarian and disaster relief assistance) at its 26th to 29th meetings, from 23 to 25 June 2014.

4. For its consideration of the item, the Council had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the strengthening of United Nations coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance (A/69/80-E/2014/68).

5. At the 26th meeting, on 23 June, the Vice-President of the Council (Libya) opened the humanitarian affairs segment and made a statement.

6. At the same meeting, the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator made an introductory statement.

High-level meeting on the theme "Humanitarian action in the Central African Republic and neighbouring countries"

7. At its 26th meeting, on 23 June, the Council held a high-level meeting on the theme "Humanitarian action in the Central African Republic and neighbouring countries". The high-level meeting was chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Libya) and moderated by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator.

8. A statement was made by the moderator and presentations were made by the following panellists: European Commissioner for International Cooperation, Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Response, Kristalina Georgieva; United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees of the United Nations, António Guterres; Special Envoy for the Central African Republic of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, Cheikh Tidiane Gadio; and Minister of Public Health, Social Affairs and Humanitarian Aid of the Central African Republic, Marguerite Samba.

9. An interactive discussion ensued during which the panellists responded to comments made and questions posed by the representatives of Canada, France, the United Kingdom and the United States, as well as by the observers for Finland, Ireland, Luxembourg, Morocco, Spain and Switzerland.

Panel discussion on "Effective humanitarian assistance"

10. At its 27th meeting, on 24 June, the Council held a panel discussion on the topic of "Effective humanitarian assistance" chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Libya), who made a statement.

11. A statement was made by the moderator, the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, and presentations were made by the following panellists: European Commissioner for International Cooperation, Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Response, Kristalina Georgieva; Director General of the National Emergency Management Agency, Nigeria, Muhammad Sani-Sidi; Head of the Strategy Development Department at the Prime Ministry Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency, Turkey, H. Halil Afsarata; United Nations Regional Humanitarian Coordinator for the Syria Crisis, Nigel Fisher; Executive Director for Regional Development Incorporated, National Coalition of Rural Women/PKKK, Philippines (via video link), Inday Pizon; and Media and Networking Officer for Initiatives for Dialogue and Empowerment through Alternative Lawyering Services, Philippines (via video link) Barbette Badocdoc.

12. An interactive discussion ensued during which the panellists responded to comments made and questions posed by the representatives of Brazil, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States, as well as by the observers for Norway, Spain, Switzerland and the Syrian Arab Republic.

13. A statement was also made by the representative of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

Panel discussion on "Serving the needs of people in complex emergencies"

14. At its 28th meeting, on 25 June, the Council held a panel discussion on the topic of "Serving the needs of people in complex emergencies" chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Libya), who made a statement.

15. A statement was also made by the moderator, Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, and presentations were made by the following panellists: Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau, José Ramos-Horta; Director of the Executive Unit of Internally Displaced Persons and Camps Management, Yemen, Ahmed Al-Kohlani; Director for International Law and Cooperation, International Committee of the Red Cross, Philip Spoerri; Roman Catholic Archbishop of Bangui, Central African Republic (via video link), Monsignor Dieudonné Nzapalainga; President of the Islamic Council, Central African Republic (via video link), Imam Oumar Kobine Layama; and President of the Evangelical Alliance, Central African Republic (via video link), Reverend Nicolas Guérékoyame-Gbangou.

16. An interactive discussion ensued during which the panellists responded to comments made and questions posed by the representatives of Brazil, Nigeria, the Russian Federation and Sweden, as well as by the observers for Norway, Switzerland and the Syrian Arab Republic.

17. Statements were also made by the observers for the European Union and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation.

18. A statement was also made by the representative of the United Nations Children's Fund.

Action taken by the Council

19. Under item 7, the Council adopted resolution 2014/13.

Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations

20. At its 29th meeting, on 25 June, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations" (E/2014/L.18), submitted by the Vice-President of the Council (Libya) on the basis of informal consultations.

21. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Council read out a statement by the Secretariat in connection with the draft resolution, in accordance with rule 31 of the rules of procedure of the Council.

22. Also at the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See Council resolution 2014/13.

Conclusion of the segment

23. At the 29th meeting, on 25 June, the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator made a concluding statement.

24. At the same meeting, the Vice-President of the Council (Libya) made concluding remarks and declared the humanitarian affairs segment closed.

Chapter IX
Coordination and management meetings

1. Pursuant to the provisions of General Assembly resolution 68/1 and Council decision 2014/202, the Council held coordination and management meetings to perform the functions of the coordination and general segments as provided for in General Assembly resolutions 45/264, 48/162, 50/227 and 61/16. The Council held the first coordination and management meeting at its 12th and 13th meetings, on 23 and 25 April 2014; the second coordination and management meeting at its 22nd to 25th meetings, on 12 and 13 June 2014; the third coordination and management meeting at its 41st to 47th meetings, from 14 to 16 and 25 July 2014; and the fourth coordination and management meeting at its 50th to 53rd meetings, on 17 and 18 November 2014. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2014/SR.12-13, 22-25, 41-47 and 50-53).

2. At the 12th, 22nd, 41st and 50th meetings, on 23 April, 12 June, 14 July and 17 November, respectively, the Vice-President of the Council, (Republic of Korea), opened the coordination and management meetings and made a statement.

A. The role of the United Nations system in implementing the ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the substantive session of the Economic and Social Council

3. No advance documentation and no proposals were submitted under item 8 of the provisional agenda (The role of the United Nations system in implementing the ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the substantive session of the Economic and Social Council).

B. Implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits

4. The Council considered item 9 of the provisional agenda (Implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits) at its 25th, 41st, 47th and 50th meetings, on 13 June, 14 and 25 July, and 17 November 2014. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2014/SR.25, 41, 47 and 50).

5. The Council considered item 9 (Implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits) jointly with item 11 (Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/227, 52/12 B, 57/270 B, 60/265 and 61/16) at its 50th meeting, on 17 November. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2014/SR.50).

6. The Council considered item 9 (a) (Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development) jointly with item 16 (h) (Economic and environmental questions: international cooperation in tax matters) at its 25th meeting, on 13 June. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2014/SR.25).

7. The Council considered item 9 (b) (Review and coordination of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020) at its 41st and 47th meetings, on 14 and 25 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2014/SR.41 and 47).

8. For its consideration of item 9, the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the mainstreaming of the three dimensions of sustainable development throughout the United Nations system (A/69/79-E/2014/66);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on the main decisions and policy recommendations of the Committee on World Food Security (A/69/91-E/2014/84);

(c) Note by the President of the General Assembly transmitting the summary report of the 2013 parliamentary hearing (A/68/790-E/2014/52).

9. At the 50th meeting, on 17 November, the Chair of the Committee on World Food Security of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations agencies in Rome, Gerda Verburg, introduced the report of the Committee (A/69/91-E/2014/84) (under item 9).

10. At the 25th meeting, on 13 June, the Vice-President of the Council (Republic of Korea) made a statement (under items 9 (a) and 16 (h)).

11. At the 41st meeting, on 14 July, the Principal Officer, Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, introduced the report of the Secretary-General (E/2014/81) (under item 9 (b)).

Action taken by the Council

12. Under item 9, the Council adopted decision 2014/250.

Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits and the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/227, 52/12 B, 57/270 B, 60/265 and 61/16

13. At the 50th meeting, on 17 November, on the proposal of the Vice-President of the Council (Republic of Korea), the Council took note of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on the main decisions and policy recommendations of the Committee on World Food Security (A/69/91-E/2014/84). See Council decision 2014/250.

1. Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development

14. For its consideration of item 9 (a), the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Note by the Secretary-General on coherence, coordination and cooperation in the context of financing for sustainable development and the post-2015 development agenda (E/2014/53);

(b) Summary by the President of the Economic and Social Council of the special high-level meeting of the Council with the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (A/69/83-E/2014/71).

Action taken by the Council

15. Under item 9 (a), the Council adopted resolution 2014/11.

Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development

16. At the 25th meeting, on 13 June, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development" (E/2014/L.16), submitted by the Vice-President of the Council (Republic of Korea) on the basis of informal consultations.

17. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See Council resolution 2014/11.

2. Review and coordination of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020

18. For its consideration of item 9 (b), the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020 (A/69/95-E/2014/81);

(b) Report of the Committee for Development Policy on its sixteenth session (E/2014/33).

Action taken by the Council

19. Under item 9 (b), the Council adopted resolution 2014/29.

Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020

20. At its 41st meeting, on 14 July, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020" (E/2014/L.25), submitted by the representative of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China. The draft resolution read as follows:

> *The Economic and Social Council,*
>
> *Recalling* the Istanbul Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020, adopted by the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Istanbul, Turkey, from 9 to 13 May 2011, and endorsed by the General Assembly in resolution 65/280 of 17 June 2011, in which the Assembly called upon all the relevant stakeholders to commit to implementing the Programme of Action,
>
> *Reaffirming* the overarching goal of the Istanbul Programme of Action of overcoming the structural challenges faced by the least developed countries in order to eradicate poverty, achieve the internationally agreed development goals and enable graduation from the least developed country category,

Recalling its resolution 2013/46 of 26 July 2013 on the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020,

Recalling also General Assembly resolutions 68/18 of 4 December 2013 and 68/224 of 20 December 2013,

Emphasizing the need for coordinated implementation and coherent follow-up and monitoring of the Istanbul Programme of Action, and noting the key role of the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States in this regard, as set out in paragraph 155 of the Programme of Action,

Recognizing that, over the years, the responsibilities of the Office of the High Representative have increased considerably in their scope and complexity,

Noting the theme of the 2014 annual ministerial review, "Addressing ongoing and emerging challenges for meeting the Millennium Development Goals in 2015 and for sustaining development gains in the future", and the theme of the high-level political forum convened under the auspices of the Council, "Achieving the Millennium Development Goals and charting the way for an ambitious post-2015 development agenda, including the sustainable development goals",

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020;

2. *Reaffirms* the commitment, made by the international community in the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, to assist the least developed countries in their efforts to achieve sustainable development, also reaffirms the agreement to effectively implement the Istanbul Programme of Action and to fully integrate its priority areas into the framework for action contained in the outcome document, the broader implementation of which will contribute to the overarching goal of the Programme of Action of enabling half the least developed countries to meet the criteria for graduation by 2020, and in this regard urges the intergovernmental processes of the post-2015 development agenda to address the needs of the least developed countries;

3. *Reaffirms* that building a critical mass of viable and competitive productive capacity in agriculture, manufacturing and services is essential if the least developed countries are to benefit from greater integration into the global economy, increase their resilience to shocks, sustain inclusive and equitable growth and eradicate poverty, achieve structural transformation and generate full and productive employment and decent work for all;

4. *Recognizes* that the least developed countries have made some progress on many of the goals and targets in the Istanbul Programme of Action, leading to structural change in a few of them, expresses its concern that most least developed countries continue to face pervasive poverty, serious structural impediments to growth, low levels of human development, inequality and high exposure to shocks and disasters, and also expresses its concern that the challenges presented by the global economic environment are putting at risk the hard-won gains achieved so far and the ability to expand those gains to all least developed countries;

5. *Welcomes* the progress made by many least developed countries in implementing the Istanbul Programme of Action, including by mainstreaming it into relevant planning documents and development strategies, calls upon the least developed countries, with the support of their development partners, to fulfil their commitments and to promote implementation of the Programme of Action, including by integrating its provisions into their national policies and development frameworks

and conducting regular reviews with the full involvement of all key stakeholders, and in this regard invites the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, the subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council, including United Nations regional and functional commissions, the United Nations resident coordinator system and the United Nations country teams to actively support the integration and implementation of the Programme of Action;

6. *Also welcomes* the progress in, and stresses the importance of, mainstreaming the Istanbul Programme of Action into the development cooperation frameworks of development partners, and calls upon the development partners to further integrate the Programme of Action into their respective national cooperation policy frameworks, programmes and activities, as appropriate, to ensure enhanced, predictable and targeted support to the least developed countries, as set out in the Programme of Action, and the delivery of their commitments, and to consider appropriate measures to overcome shortfalls or shortcomings, if any;

7. *Invites* all organizations of the United Nations system and other multilateral organizations, including the Bretton Woods institutions and international and regional financial institutions, to contribute to the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action, including by implementing enhanced substantive and technical assistance to the least developed countries in a timely manner, and to integrate the Programme of Action into their programmes of work, as appropriate and in accordance with their respective mandates, and to participate fully in its review at the national, subregional, regional and global levels, and in this regard invites them to report on their contribution to the implementation of the Programme of Action as part of their annual reporting to their respective governing bodies;

8. *Expresses its concern* over the fall in official development assistance to the least developed countries by 9.4 per cent in real terms in 2012, while noting that official development assistance continues to be the largest source of external financing for the development of the least developed countries and plays an important role in their development and that progress has been made during the past decade in increasing the flow of official development assistance to the least developed countries, underlines that the fulfilment of all official development assistance commitments is crucial, including the commitments by many developed countries to achieving the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance to developing countries by 2015, as well as the target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance to the least developed countries, and urges developed countries that have not yet done so to fulfil their commitments for official development assistance to the least developed countries;

9. *Welcomes* steps to improve the effectiveness and quality of aid in the least developed countries, and underlines the need for enhancing the quality of aid to the least developed countries by strengthening national ownership, alignment, harmonization, predictability, mutual accountability and transparency, and results orientation;

10. *Recalls* the commitment, contained in the Istanbul Programme of Action, that donor countries should review their official development assistance commitments in 2015 and consider further enhancing the resources for the least developed countries, and in this regard calls upon the donor countries to give high priority to the least developed countries in terms of the share of allocation of official development assistance, taking into account their needs, complex challenges and resources gap;

11. *Calls upon* the least developed countries, their development partners, the United Nations system and all other actors to further intensify their efforts to fully and effectively implement, in a coordinated, coherent and expeditious manner, the commitments that have been made in the Istanbul Programme of Action in its eight

priority areas, namely, (a) productive capacity, (b) agriculture, food security and rural development, (c) trade, (d) commodities, (e) human and social development, (f) multiple crises and other emerging challenges, (g) mobilizing financial resources for development and capacity-building, and (h) good governance at all levels;

12. *Calls upon* the least developed countries, in cooperation with their development partners, to broaden their existing country review mechanisms, including those for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, the implementation of poverty reduction strategy papers, common country assessments and United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks, and the existing consultative mechanisms to cover the review of the Istanbul Programme of Action;

13. *Calls upon* the developing countries, guided by the spirit of solidarity and consistent with their capabilities, to provide support for the effective implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action in mutually agreed areas of cooperation within the framework of South-South cooperation, which is a complement to, but not a substitute for, North-South cooperation;

14. *Invites* the private sector, civil society and foundations to contribute to the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action in their respective areas of competence in line with the national priorities of the least developed countries;

15. *Welcomes with appreciation* the decisions taken by various entities of the United Nations system to mainstream the Istanbul Programme of Action and integrate its relevant provisions into their programmes of work, and in this regard reiterates its invitation to the governing bodies of all other United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies to do the same in an expeditious manner, as appropriate and in accordance with their respective mandates;

16. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to include the issues of concern to the least developed countries in all relevant reports in the economic, social, environmental and related fields, in order to support the implementation of the goals set out in the Istanbul Programme of Action;

17. *Underlines* the need to give particular attention to the issues and concerns of the least developed countries in all major United Nations conferences and processes;

18. *Recalls* the request made by the General Assembly in its resolution 68/224 to the Secretary-General to constitute a high-level panel of experts to carry out a feasibility study, with secretariat support provided by the Office of the High Representative, in order to examine the scope, functions, institutional linkage with the United Nations and organizational aspects of a technology bank and science, technology and innovation supporting mechanism dedicated to the least developed countries, and requests the Secretary-General to constitute the panel at the earliest possible date and to facilitate the conclusion of its work within the time frame, with a view to operationalizing the technology bank during the seventieth session of the Assembly;

19. *Underlines* the need to ensure the mutual accountability of the least developed countries and their development partners for delivering the commitments undertaken under the Istanbul Programme of Action, stresses the need for providing appropriate space and platforms for structured dialogue between the least developed countries and their development partners, and decides that the ministerial meeting of the high-level political forum on sustainable development will constantly review the implementation of the Programme of Action by all stakeholders;

20. *Reaffirms* its decision to include in its annual ministerial review, in 2015, a review of the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action, invites the organizations of the United Nations system, including the Bretton Woods institutions

and the World Trade Organization, the regional commissions, the functional commissions and other relevant subsidiary bodies and follow-up mechanisms, as well as regional development banks, to contribute to the review of progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the Istanbul Programme of Action and to contribute substantively to the discussions and decisions of the Council on the specific priorities of the least developed countries in the context of the post-2015 development agenda, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to submit a detailed programme for consideration by the Council at its resumed session of 2015;

21. *Reiterates* that the Development Cooperation Forum should continue to take into consideration the Istanbul Programme of Action when it reviews the trends in international development cooperation, as well as policy coherence for development, and should serve as a universal forum for mutual accountability between the least developed countries and their development partners on development assistance to the least developed countries;

22. *Expresses its concern* that, although the least developed countries have made some progress in social and human development, including in primary school enrolment and gender parity in primary education, many of the goals and targets of the Millennium Development Goals have yet to be achieved, and calls upon the international community to give special priority to the least developed countries in order to accelerate the progress in attaining the Millennium Development Goals in the least developed countries by 2015;

23. *Recalls* the decision of the General Assembly in paragraph 24 of resolution 68/224 that the special needs and development priorities of the least developed countries, including the eight priority areas of the Istanbul Programme of Action, such as productive capacity-building, including through rapid development of infrastructure and energy, should be given appropriate consideration in the processes devoted to the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda;

24. *Notes* the biennial reviews of the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action undertaken by the relevant United Nations regional commissions in 2013, and invites them to continue to carry out such reviews in close coordination with the global-level and country-level follow-up processes and in cooperation with subregional and regional development banks and intergovernmental organizations;

25. *Notes with appreciation* that several least developed countries have expressed their intention to reach the status of graduation by 2020, invites them to start the preparations for their graduation and transition strategy, and requests all relevant entities of the United Nations system, in particular the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, to extend the necessary support in this regard;

26. *Recognizes* that the activities relating to the least developed countries carried out within the Secretariat need to be further coordinated and consolidated in order to ensure effective monitoring and follow-up of the Istanbul Programme of Action led by the Office of the High Representative and to provide well-coordinated support for realizing the goal of enabling half of the least developed countries to meet the criteria for graduation by 2020;

27. *Calls upon* Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, major groups and other donors to contribute in a timely manner to the Trust Fund in support of the activities undertaken by the Office of the High Representative to support the implementation, follow-up and monitoring of the Istanbul Programme of Action and the participation of representatives of the least developed countries in the annual review meeting on the implementation of the Programme of Action by the Council, as well as in other relevant forums, and in this

regard expresses its appreciation to those countries that have made voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund;

28. *Welcomes* the offer of the Government of Benin to host a ministerial conference on new partnerships for productive capacity-building in the least developed countries, which will be held in Cotonou from 28 to 31 July 2014, and looks forward to its successful outcome;

29. *Recalls* the decision contained in the Istanbul Programme of Action on a comprehensive high-level midterm review of the implementation of the Programme of Action, looks forward to a concrete decision by the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session on all issues relating to the conference, including the date, format, organization and scope of the midterm review, and in this regard welcomes the generous offer of the Government of Turkey to host the midterm review;

30. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Council at its substantive session of 2015, under the sub-item entitled "Review and coordination of the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020" of the item entitled "Implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits", a progress report on the implementation of the Programme of Action.

21. At the 47th meeting, on 25 July, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020" (E/2014/L.28), submitted by the Vice-President of the Council (Republic of Korea) on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution E/2014/L.25.

22. At the same meeting, the Council adopted draft resolution E/2014/L.28. See Council resolution 2014/29.

23. After the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of Bangladesh (see E/2014/SR.47).

24. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution E/2014/L.28, draft resolution E/2014/L.25 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

C. Coordination, programme and other questions

25. The Council considered item 10 of the provisional agenda (Coordination, programme and other questions) at its 13th, 22nd to 24th, 44th, 46th and 52nd meetings, on 26 April, 12 and 13 June, 15 and 16 July, and 18 November 2014. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2014/SR.13, 22-24, 44, 46 and 52).

26. The Council considered item 10 (a) (Reports of coordination bodies) jointly with item 10 (b) (Proposed strategic framework for the period 2016-2017) at its 44th and 46th meetings, on 15 and 16 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2014/SR.44 and 46).

27. The Council considered item 10 (c) (Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system) jointly with items 16 (j) (Women and development) and 17 (a) (Advancement of women) at its 22nd meeting, on 12 June. The Council also considered item 10 (c) at its 23rd meeting, on 12 June. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2014/SR.22 and 23).

28. The Council considered item 10 (d) (Long-term programme of support for Haiti) and heard a briefing by the Deputy Special Representative for the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti and Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator and Resident Representative, Peter de Clercq, at its 52nd meeting, on 18 November. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2014/SR.52).

29. The Council considered item 10 (e) (African countries emerging from conflict) and heard a briefing by a member of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission, Vladimir Drobjnak (Croatia), at its 52nd meeting, on 18 November. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2014/SR.52).

30. The Council considered item 10 (f) (Tobacco or health) at its 24th meeting, on 13 June. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2014/SR.24).

31. At the 13th meeting, on 25 April, the Council heard a briefing on progress made in the harmonization and simplification of business practices in the United Nations system by representatives of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination. For the discussion, see paragraphs 42 to 44 below (under item 10 (a)).

32. At the 23rd meeting, on 12 June, the Council held a dialogue with a representative of the Secretariat of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination. For the discussion, see paragraphs 45 and 46 below (under item 10 (a)).

33. At the 44th meeting, on 15 July, the Director of the Secretariat of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination made an introductory statement (under item 10 (a)).

34. At the 46th meeting, on 16 July, the Chair of the fifty-fourth session of the Committee for Programme and Coordination, Ramadahn Mwinyi (United Republic of Tanzania), presented the highlights of the report of the Committee (A/69/16) (under item 10 (a)).

35. At the 22nd meeting, on 12 June, the Assistant Secretary-General/Deputy Executive Director, Intergovernmental Support and Strategic Partnerships, UN-Women, Laskhmi Puri, introduced the report of the Secretary-General (E/2014/63) (under item 10 (c)).

36. At the same meeting, the Council held a panel discussion on the topic of "The United Nations system: fit for purpose on gender mainstreaming" (under items 10 (c) (Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system), 16 (j) (Women and development) and 17 (a) (Advancement of women)). For the discussion, see paragraphs 53 to 56 below.

37. At the 52nd meeting, on 18 November, the Deputy Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations and Chair of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti, Michael Grant, made an introductory statement and presented the highlights of the report of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti (E/2014/95) (under item 10 (d)).

38. At the same meeting, the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator and Resident Representative of

the United Nations Development Programme in South Sudan, Toby Lanzer, made a statement through video link and introduced the report of the Secretary-General (E/2014/94) (under item 10 (e)).

39. Also at the 52nd meeting, the representatives of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the United Nations Children's Fund in South Sudan made statements through video link (under item 10 (e)).

40. At the 24th meeting, on 13 June, the Director, Department for Prevention of Non-communicable Diseases, World Health Organization, introduced the report of the Director-General (WHO) transmitted in the note by the Secretary-General (E/2014/55) (under item 10 (f)).

1. Reports of coordination bodies

41. For its consideration of item 10 (a), the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on its fifty-fourth session (A/69/16);

(b) Annual overview report of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination for 2013 (E/2014/69).

Briefing on progress made in the harmonization and simplification of business practices in the United Nations system

42. At its 13th meeting, on 25 April, the Council heard a briefing by the Deputy Executive Director, UNAIDS, in her capacity as Vice-Chair of the High-level Committee on Management, United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination.

43. At the same meeting, the Secretary, High-level Committee on Management and Chief, United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (Geneva Office), also made a statement.

44. An interactive discussion ensued during which the Vice-Chair and the Secretary responded to comments made and questions posed by the representative of Brazil and by the observers for Norway and Switzerland.

Dialogue with the representative of the Secretariat of the United Nations Chief Executives Board for Coordination

45. At its 23rd meeting, on 12 June, the Council held a dialogue with the Director, Secretariat of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, on behalf of the Secretary of the Board.

46. An interactive discussion ensued during which the Director responded to comments made and questions posed by the representatives of the United States and Benin.

Action taken by the Council

47. Under item 10 (a), the Council adopted decision 2014/238.

Documentation considered by the Council in connection with item 10 (a)

48. At the 46th meeting, on 16 July, on the proposal of the Vice-President of the Council (Republic of Korea), the Council took note of the documentation under item 10 (a) (see para. 41 above). See Council decision 2014/238.

2. Proposed strategic framework for the period 2016-2017

49. For its consideration of item 10 (b), the Council had before it the relevant sections of the proposed strategic framework for the biennium 2016-2017 (relevant fascicles of A/69/6).

Action taken by the Council

50. Under item 10 (b), the Council adopted decision 2014/238.

Documentation considered by the Council in connection with item 10 (b)

51. At its 46th meeting, on 16 July, on the proposal of the Vice-President of the Council (Republic of Korea), the Council took note of the documentation under item 10 (b) (see para. 49 above). See Council decision 2014/238.

3. Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system

52. For its consideration of item 10 (c), the Council had before it the report of the Secretary-General on mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system (E/2014/63).

Panel discussion on the theme "The United Nations system: fit for purpose on gender mainstreaming"

53. At its 22nd meeting, on 12 June, the Council held a panel discussion on the theme "The United Nations system: fit for purpose on gender mainstreaming". The panel discussion was chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Republic of Korea) and moderated by the Assistant Secretary-General/Deputy Executive Director for Intergovernmental Support and Strategic Partnerships, UN-Women, Laskhmi Puri.

54. Presentations were made by the following panellists: First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Zambia, Chibaula David Silwamba; Minister, Permanent Mission of Switzerland, Tatjana von Steiger Weber; and Deputy Executive Director of Management, United Nations Population Fund, Anne-Birgitte Albrectsen.

55. An interactive discussion ensued during which the panellists responded to comments made and questions posed by the representatives of Japan and the United Kingdom.

56. The observer for the European Union also participated in the interactive discussion.

Action taken by the Council

57. Under item 10 (c), the Council adopted resolution 2014/2.

Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system

58. At its 23rd meeting, on 12 June, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system" (E/2014/L.12), submitted by the Vice-President of the Council (Republic of Korea) on the basis of informal consultations.

59. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See Council resolution 2014/2.

4. Long-term programme of support for Haiti

60. For its consideration of item 10 (d), the Council had before it the report of Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti (E/2014/95).

Action taken by the Council

61. Under item 10 (d), the Council adopted resolution 2014/37.

Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti

62. At its 52nd meeting, on 18 November, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti" (E/2014/L.34), submitted by the representative of Canada, on behalf of Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Finland, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Mexico, Peru, Portugal, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, the United States of America and Uruguay, on the basis of informal consultations.

63. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Council read out a statement of the financial implications of the draft resolution (see E/2014/SR.52).

64. Also at the 52nd meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See Council resolution 2014/37.

5. African countries emerging from conflict

65. For its consideration of item 10 (e), the Council had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of integrated, coherent and coordinated support to South Sudan by the United Nations system (E/2014/94).

Action taken by the Council

66. Under item 10 (e), the Council adopted decision 2014/256.

African countries emerging from conflict

67. At its 52nd meeting, on 18 November, the Council had before it a draft decision entitled "African countries emerging from conflict" (E/2014/L.33), submitted by the Vice-President of the Council (Republic of Korea) on the basis of informal consultations.

68. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision. See Council decision 2014/256.

6. Tobacco or health

69. For its consideration of item 10 (f), the Council had before it a note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director General of the World Health Organization on the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases (E/2014/55).

Action taken by the Council

70. Under item 10 (f), the Council adopted resolution 2014/10.

United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases

71. At the 24th meeting, on 13 June, the representative of the Russian Federation introduced a draft resolution entitled "United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on the Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases" (E/2014/L.13), also on behalf of Armenia,* Australia,* China, Jamaica,* Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Monaco* and Panama. Subsequently, Serbia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution (see E/2014/SR.24).

72. At the same meeting, on the proposal of the Vice-President of the Council (Republic of Korea), the Council agreed to waive the relevant provision of rule 54 of the rules of procedure of the Council and proceeded to take action on the draft resolution.

73. Also at the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See Council resolution 2014/10.

D. Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/227, 52/12 B, 57/270 B, 60/265 and 61/16

74. The Council considered item 11 of the provisional agenda (Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/227, 52/12 B, 57/270 B, 60/265 and 61/16) jointly with item 9 (Implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits) at its 50th meeting, on 17 November 2014. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2014/SR.50).

Action taken by the Council

75. Under item 11, the Council adopted decision 2014/250.

Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits and the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/227, 52/12 B, 57/270 B, 60/265 and 61/16

76. At its 50th meeting, on 17 November, on the proposal of the Vice-President of the Council (Republic of Korea), the Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the mainstreaming of the three dimensions of sustainable development throughout the United Nations system (A/69/79-E/2014/66). See Council decision 2014/250.

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* In accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

E. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

77. The Council considered item 12 of the provisional agenda (Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations) jointly with item 14 (Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan) at its 45th meeting on 16 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2014/SR.45).

78. For its consideration of item 12, the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations (A/69/66);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people (A/69/84-E/2014/75);

(c) Report of the President of the Council on consultations with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (E/2014/11).

79. At the 45th meeting, on 16 July, the Chair of the Special Committee on Decolonization, Xavier Lasso-Mendoza (Ecuador), made an introductory statement.

Action taken by the Council

80. Under item 12, the Council adopted resolution 2014/25 and decision 2014/236.

Support to Non-Self-Governing Territories by the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations

81. At the 45th meeting, on 16 July, the observer for Ecuador* introduced a draft resolution entitled "Support to Non-Self-Governing Territories by the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations" (E/2014/L.27), also on behalf of Chile,* China, Cuba, Fiji,* Indonesia, Mali,* Nicaragua,* Papua New Guinea,* Sierra Leone* and the Syrian Arab Republic*. Subsequently, the Plurinational State of Bolivia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution (see E/2014/SR.45).

82. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution by a roll-call vote of 26 to none, with 21 abstentions. See Council resolution 2014/25. The voting was as follows:[1]

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* In accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

[1] In a note verbale dated 16 July 2014 addressed to the Secretary of the Council, the Permanent Mission of the Republic of the Congo indicated that it had inadvertently abstained from voting and that it was in favour of the draft resolution.

In favour:

Antigua and Barbuda, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, China, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Libya, Mauritius, New Zealand, Panama, South Africa, Togo, Tunisia, Turkmenistan.

Against:

None.

Abstaining:

Albania, Austria, Burkina Faso, Canada, Congo, Croatia, Denmark, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

83. Also at the 45th meeting, a statement was made after the vote by the representative of the United States of America (see E/2014/SR.45).

Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people

84. At the 45th meeting, on 16 July, on the proposal of the Vice-President (Republic of Korea), the Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people (A/69/84-E/2014/75). See Council decision 2014/236.

F. Regional cooperation

85. The Council considered item 13 of the provisional agenda (Regional cooperation) at its 51st meeting, on 17 November. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2014/SR.51).

86. For its consideration of item 13, the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields (E/2014/15);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields: matters calling for action by the Economic and Social Council or brought to its attention: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and Economic Commission for Africa (E/2014/15/Add.1/Rev.1);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields: matters calling for action by the Economic and Social Council or brought to its attention — Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (E/2014/15/Add.2);

(d) Economic situation in the Economic Commission for Europe region (Europe, North America and the Commonwealth of Independent States), 2013-2014 (E/2014/16);

(e) Overview of the economic and social conditions in Africa, 2013-2014 (E/2014/17);

(f) Summary of the Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific 2014: note by the secretariat of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (E/2014/18);

(g) Note by the secretariat on Latin America and the Caribbean: economic situation and outlook 2013-2014 (E/2014/19);

(h) Summary of the survey of economic and social developments in the Arab region, 2013-2014 (E/2014/20).

87. At the 51st meeting, on 17 November, the Director of the Regional Commissions New York Office introduced the reports of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields and the addenda thereto (see E/2014/SR.51).

Action taken by the Council

88. Under item 13, the Council adopted resolutions 2014/32 to 2014/36 and decision 2014/255.

Recommendations contained in the addenda to the report of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields

Establishment of the Regional Conference on Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean

89. At its 51st meeting, on 17 November, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Establishment of the Regional Conference on Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean", as recommended by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (see E/2014/15/Add.1/Rev.1, chap. I, para. 1).

90. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Council read out a statement of the financial implications of the draft resolution (see E/2014/SR.51).

91. Also at the 51st meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See Council resolution 2014/32.

Request from the Government of Sint Maarten to become an associate member of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

92. At its 51st meeting, on 17 November, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Request from the Government of Sint Maarten to become an associate member of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean", as recommended by the Commission (see E/2014/15/Add.1/Rev.1, chap. I). See Council resolution 2014/33.

Venue of the thirty-sixth session of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

93. At its 51st meeting, on 17 November, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Venue of the thirty-sixth session of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean", as recommended by the Commission (see E/2014/15/Add.1/Rev.1, chap. I). See Council resolution 2014/34.

Establishment of an intergovernmental committee on technology for development in the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

94. At its 51st meeting, on 17 November, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Establishment of an intergovernmental committee on technology for development in the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia", as recommended by the Commission (see E/2014/15/Add.2, chap. I, draft resolution I).

95. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Council read out a statement of the financial implications of the draft resolution (see E/2014/SR.51).

96. Also at the 51st meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See Council resolution 2014/35.

Redesignation of the Technical Committee of the Economic Commission for Western Asia as the Executive Committee and amendment of its terms of reference

97. At its 51st meeting, on 17 November, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Redesignation of the Technical Committee of the Economic Commission for Western Asia as the Executive Committee and amendment of its terms of reference", as recommended by the Commission (see E/2014/15/Add.2, chapter I, draft resolution II). See Council resolution 2014/36.

Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with regional cooperation

98. At its 51st meeting, on 17 November, on the proposal of the Vice-President (Republic of Korea), the Council took note of the documentation under the item on regional cooperation (see para. 86 above). See Council decision 2014/255.

G. Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan

99. The Council considered item 14 of the provisional agenda (Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan) jointly with item 12 (Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations) at its 45th meeting, on 16 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2014/SR.45).

100. For its consideration of the item, the Council had before it the note by the Secretary-General on the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan (A/69/81-E/2014/13).

101. At the 45th meeting, on 16 July, the Director, Emerging and Conflict-related Issues Division, Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, introduced the note by the Secretary-General (A/69/81-E/2014/13).

Action taken by the Council

102. Under item 14, the Council adopted resolution 2014/26.

Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan

103. At the 45th meeting, on 16 July, the representative of the Plurinational State of Bolivia introduced, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, a draft resolution entitled "Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan" (E/2014/L.26).

104. At the same meeting, the representative of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, orally corrected the eighth preambular paragraph of the draft resolution which read:

> *Taking note*, in that regard of the accession by the State of Palestine, on 1 April 2014, to several human rights treaties and the core humanitarian law conventions,

to read as follows:

> "Taking note, in **this** regard, of the **accession of Palestine to several human rights treaties and the core humanitarian law conventions on 1 April 2014,**"

105. Also at the 45th meeting, Turkey* joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, as orally corrected (see E/2014/SR.45).

106. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution, as orally corrected, by a roll-call vote of 44 to 2, with 2 abstentions. See Council resolution 2014/26. The voting was as follows:[2]

In favour:

Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Austria, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, China, Colombia, Croatia, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Libya, Mauritius, New Zealand, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, South Africa, Sweden, Togo, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Against:

Canada, United States of America.

Abstaining:

Congo, Panama.

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* In accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

[2] In a note verbale dated 16 July 2014 addressed to the Secretary of the Council, the Permanent Mission of the Republic of the Congo indicated that it had inadvertently abstained from voting and that it was in favour of the draft resolution.

107. Also at the 45th meeting, a statement was made before the vote by the representative of Italy (on behalf of the European Union). A statement was made after the vote by the representative of the United States of America (see E/2014/SR.45).

108. Also at the 45th meeting, statements were made by the observers for Israel and the State of Palestine (see E/2014/SR.45).

109. At the same meeting, a statement in the exercise of the right of reply was made by the observer for the Syrian Arab Republic (see E/2014/SR.45).

H. Non-governmental organizations

110. The Council considered item 15 (Non-governmental organizations) at its 12th and 42nd meetings, on 23 April and 14 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2014/SR.12 and E/2014/SR.42).

111. For its consideration of item 15, the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2014 regular session (E/2014/32 (Part I));

(b) Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2014 resumed session (E/2014/32 (Part II)).

Action taken by the Council

112. Under item 15, the Council adopted decisions 2014/212 to 2014/214 and 2014/222 to 2014/227.

Recommendations contained in the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2014 regular session

Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations

113. At its 12th meeting, on 23 April, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations", as recommended by the Committee (see E/2014/32 (Part I), chap. I, draft decision I). See Council decision 2014/212.

Withdrawal of consultative status of non-governmental organizations in accordance with Council resolution 2008/4

114. At its 12th meeting, on 23 April, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Withdrawal of consultative status of non-governmental organizations in accordance with Council resolution 2008/4", as recommended by the Committee (see E/2014/32 (Part I), chap. I, draft decision II). See Council decision 2014/213.

Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2014 regular session

115. At its 12th meeting, on 23 April, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2014

regular session", as recommended by the Committee (see E/2014/32 (Part I), chap. I, draft decision III). See Council decision 2014/214.

116. After the adoption of the draft decision, a statement was made by the representative of Belarus (see E/2014/SR.12).

Recommendations contained in the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2014 resumed session

Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations

117. At its 42nd meeting, on 14 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations", as recommended by the Committee (see E/2014/32 (Part II), chap. I, draft decision I). See Council decision 2014/222.

Suspension of consultative status of non-governmental organizations with outstanding quadrennial reports, pursuant to Council resolution 2008/4

118. At its 42nd meeting, on 14 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Suspension of consultative status of non-governmental organizations with outstanding quadrennial reports, pursuant to Council resolution 2008/4", as recommended by the Committee (see E/2014/32 (Part II), chap. I, draft decision II). See Council decision 2014/223.

Reinstatement of consultative status of non-governmental organizations that submitted outstanding quadrennial reports, pursuant to Council resolution 2008/4

119. At its 42nd meeting, on 14 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Reinstatement of consultative status of non-governmental organizations that submitted outstanding quadrennial reports, pursuant to Council resolution 2008/4", as recommended by the Committee (see E/2014/32 (Part II), chap. I, draft decision III). See Council decision 2014/224.

Withdrawal of consultative status of non-governmental organizations in accordance with Council resolution 2008/4

120. At its 42nd meeting, on 14 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Withdrawal of consultative status of non-governmental organizations in accordance with Council resolution 2008/4", recommended by the Committee (see E/2014/32 (Part II), chap. I, draft decision IV). See Council decision 2014/225.

Dates and provisional agenda of the 2015 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

121. At its 42nd meeting, on 14 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Dates and provisional agenda of the 2015 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations", as recommended by the Committee (see E/2014/32 (Part II), chap. I, draft decision V). See Council decision 2014/226.

Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2014 resumed session

122. At its 42nd meeting, on 14 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2014 resumed session", as recommended by the Committee (see E/2014/32 (Part II), chap. I, draft decision VI). See Council decision 2014/227.

123. After the adoption of the draft decision, a statement was made by the observer for Chile (also on behalf of Mexico and Uruguay) (see E/2014/SR.42).

I. Economic and environmental questions

124. The Council considered item 16 of the provisional agenda (Economic and environmental questions) at its 20th, 22nd to 25th, 45th to 47th and 50th meetings, on 5 June, 12 to 13 June, 16 and 25 July, and 17 November, respectively. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2014/SR.20, 22-25, 45-47 and 50).

125. The Council considered item 16 (a) (Sustainable development) at its 24th and 25th meetings, on 13 June. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2014/SR.24-25).

126. The Council also considered item 16 (a) jointly with item 16 (e) (Environment) at its 51st meeting, on 17 November. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2014/SR.51).

127. The Council considered item 16 (b) (Science and technology for development) at its 45th and 46th meetings, on 16 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2014/SR.45-46).

128. The Council considered item 16 (c) (Statistics) at its 24th meeting, on 13 June. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2014/SR.24).

129. The Council considered item 16 (d) (Human settlements) at its 23rd and 47th meetings, on 12 June and 25 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2014/SR.23 and 47).

130. The Council considered item 16 (f) (Population and development) and item 16 (i) (Cartography) at its 46th meeting, on 16 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2014/SR.46).

131. The Council considered item 16 (g) (Public administration and development) at its 45th meeting, on 16 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2014/SR.45).

132. The Council considered item 16 (h) (International cooperation in tax matters) and item 16 (k) (Assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions) at its 25th meeting, on 13 June. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2014/SR.25).

133. The Council considered item 16 (i) (Cartography) at its 46th and 50th meetings, on 14 July and 17 November. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2014/SR.46 and 50).

134. The Council considered item 16 (j) (Women and development) jointly with items 10 (c) (Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system) and item 17 (a) (Advancement of women) at its 22nd meeting, on 12 June. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2014/SR.22).

135. At the 24th meeting, on 13 June, the Chief, Policy and Analysis Branch, Division for Sustainable Development, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, introduced the report of the Secretary-General (A/69/79-E/2014/66) (under item 16 (a)).

136. At the same meeting, the Chair of the sixteenth session of the Committee for Development Policy, José Antonio Ocampo (Colombia), presented the highlights of the report of the Committee (E/2014/33) (under item 16 (a)) and the Vice-Chair of the forty-fifth session of the Statistical Commission, Gabriella Vukovich (Hungary), presented the highlights of the report of the Commission (E/2014/24) (under item 16 (c)) (via video link).

137. At the 51st meeting, on 17 November, the Chief of the Sustainable Consumption and Production Branch, United Nations Environment Programme, Arab Hoballah, presented the highlights of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the progress report on the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns (E/2014/93) (under item 16 (a)); and the Deputy Director of the United Nations Environment Programme New York Office, Jamil Ahmad, presented the highlights of the report of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme (Nairobi, 23-27 June 2014) (A/69/25 and Corr.1) (under item 16 (e)).

138. At the 45th meeting, on 16 July, the Director, Division on Technology and Logistics, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, introduced the report of the Secretary-General (A/69/65-E/2014/12) (under item 16 (b)).

139. At the same meeting, the Chair of the seventeenth session of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, Andrew Reynolds (United States), presented the highlights of the report of the Commission (E/2014/31) (under item 16 (b)) and the Chair of the thirteenth session of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration, Margaret Saner (United Kingdom), presented the highlights of the report of the Committee (E/2014/44) (under item 16 (g)) (via video link).

140. At the 23rd meeting, on 12 June, the Director, United Nations Human Settlements Programme New York Office, introduced the report of the Secretary-General (E/2014/64) (under item 16 (d)).

141. At the 46th meeting on 16 July, the Chair of the forty-seventh session of the Commission on Population and Development, Bénédicte Frankinet (Belgium), presented the highlights of the report of the Commission (E/2014/25) (under item 16 (f)).

142. At the 20th meeting, on 5 June, the Chair of the ninth session of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters, Armando Lara Yaffar (Mexico), presented the highlights of the report of the Committee (E/2013/45) and the Director of the Financing for Development Office, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, made an oral presentation, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Council resolution 2013/24, on further progress achieved in

strengthening the work of the Committee and its cooperation with concerned multilateral bodies and relevant regional and subregional organizations (under item 16 (h)). See chapter V, paragraphs 3 and 4.

143. At its 22nd meeting, on 12 June, the Council held a panel discussion on the theme "The United Nations system: fit for purpose on gender mainstreaming" (under item 10 (c) (Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system), item 16 (j) (Women and development) and item 17 (a) (Advancement of women)). For the discussion, see paragraphs 53 to 56 above.

Panel discussion on the theme "Implementing the post-2015 development agenda: enhancing access to and security of ICTs"

144. At its 53rd meeting, on 18 November, the Council held a panel discussion on the theme "Implementing the post-2015 development agenda: enhancing access to and security of ICTs". The panel discussion was chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Republic of Korea) and moderated by the Ambassador at large (Latvia) and Chair of the Multistakeholder Advisory Group of the Internet Governance Forum, Jānis Kārkliņš.

145. Presentations were made by the following panellists: Wu Hongbo, Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs; Rima Qureshi, Chief Strategy Officer, Ericsson Group; Lynn St. Amour, President and Chief Executive Officer, Internet Matters; and Hamadoun Touré, Secretary-General, International Telecommunication Union.

146. An interactive discussion ensued, during which the panellists, and the Director, Development Policy and Analysis Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (on behalf of the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs), responded to comments made and questions posed by the representatives of Brazil and Germany and the observers for Azerbaijan and Iran (Islamic Republic of).

1. Sustainable development

147. For its consideration of item 16 (a), the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the mainstreaming of the three dimensions of sustainable development throughout the United Nations system (A/69/79-E/2014/66);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the options for the scope and methodology for a global sustainable development report (E/2014/87);

(c) Report of the Committee for Development Policy on its sixteenth session (E/2014/33);

(d) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the progress report on the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns (E/2014/93).

Panel discussion on the theme "Assessing progress and identifying opportunities for the implementation of the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production (10YFP)"

148. At its 51st meeting, on 17 November, the Council held a panel discussion on the theme "Assessing progress and identifying opportunities for the implementation of the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production (10YFP)". The panel discussion was chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Republic of Korea).

149. Presentations were made by the following panellists: Sebastiano Cardi, Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations and current Chair of the Second Committee; Yanerit Morgan, Deputy Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations; Thembela Ngculu, Permanent Mission of South Africa to the United Nations; and Arab Hoballah, Chief, Sustainable Consumption and Production Branch, United Nations Environment Programme.

150. An interactive discussion ensued, during which the panellists responded to comments made and questions posed by the representatives of Brazil, Guatemala, Germany and India.

Action taken by the Council

151. Under item 16 (a), the Council adopted resolution 2014/9 and decision 2014/254.

Report of the Committee for Development Policy

152. At its 24th meeting, on 13 June, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Report of the Committee for Development Policy" (E/2014/L.15), submitted by the Vice-President of the Council (Republic of Korea) on the basis of informal consultations.

153. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See Council resolution 2014/9.

The family and sustainable development

154. At its 25th meeting, on 13 June, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "The family and sustainable development" (E/2014/L.14), submitted by Belarus.

155. At the same meeting, the representative of Belarus made a statement, in the course of which she withdrew the draft resolution, in accordance with rule 55 of the rules of procedure of the Council (see E/2014/SR.25).

Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council with regard to sustainable development and environment

156. At the 51st meeting, on 17 November, on the proposal of the Vice-President of the Council (Republic of Korea), the Council took note of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the progress report on the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns (E/2014/93). See Council decision 2014/254.

2. Science and technology for development

157. For its consideration of item 16 (b), the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society at the regional and international levels (A/69/65-E/2014/12);

(b) Report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its seventeenth session (E/2014/31).

Action taken by the Council

158. Under item 16 (b), the Council adopted resolutions 2014/27 and 2014/28 and decision 2014/237.

Recommendations contained in the report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its seventeenth session

Assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society

159. At its 46th meeting, on 16 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society", as recommended by the Commission (see E/2014/31, chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution I). See Council resolution 2014/27.

Science, technology and innovation for development

160. At its 46th meeting, on 16 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Science, technology and innovation for development", as recommended by the Commission (see E/2014/31, chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution II). See Council resolution 2014/28.

Report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its seventeenth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the eighteenth session of the Commission

161. At its 46th meeting, on 16 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its seventeenth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the eighteenth session of the Commission" (see E/2014/31, chap. I, sect. B). See Council decision 2014/237.

3. Statistics

162. For its consideration of item 16 (c), the Council had before it the report of the Statistical Commission on its forty-fifth session (E/2014/24).

Action taken by the Council

163. Under item 16 (c), the Council adopted decision 2014/219.

Recommendation contained in the report of the Statistical Commission on its forty-fifth session

Report of the Statistical Commission on its forty-fifth session and the provisional agenda and dates for the forty-sixth session of the Commission

164. At the 24th meeting, on 13 June, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Report of the Statistical Commission on its forty-fifth session and the provisional agenda and dates for the forty-sixth session of the Commission", as recommended by the Commission (see E/2014/24, chap. I, sect. A). See Council decision 2014/219.

4. Human settlements

165. For its consideration of item 16 (d), the Council had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda (E/2014/64).

Action taken by the Council

166. Under item 16 (d), the Council adopted resolution 2014/30.

Human settlements

167. At its 47th meeting, on 25 July, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Human settlements" (E/2014/L.20) submitted by the representative of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China. The draft resolution read as follows:

> *The Economic and Social Council,*
>
> *Recalling* its relevant resolutions and decisions on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda,
>
> *Recalling also* relevant General Assembly resolutions, including resolutions 66/288 of 27 July 2012, entitled "The future we want", and 67/216 of 21 December 2012 and 68/239 of 27 December 2013, entitled "Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)",
>
> *Acknowledging* the work of UN-Habitat towards attaining sustainable urban development and the implementation of the Habitat Agenda as well as other relevant mandates and internationally agreed goals and targets,
>
> 1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda;
>
> 2. *Also takes note* of the focus of the first ever integration segment of the Economic and Social Council on sustainable urbanization, held from 27 to 29 May 2014, and its key messages regarding the transformational power of sustainable cities and human settlements to advance sustainable development, which can be achieved only by addressing and incorporating all the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development and their interlinkages and applying a holistic approach to sustainable urbanization, city development and human settlements, with a longer-term vision and integrated approach;

3. *Encourages* Governments to give appropriate consideration to the role of urbanization and human settlements in sustainable development in their national development plans in order to ensure coordinated implementation of different sectoral policies within cities and human settlements in general and to formulate and implement urban planning policies;

4. *Reiterates* its invitation to Governments to further promote sustainable urbanization and the role of local authorities and to consider the environmentally sustainable, socially inclusive and economically productive roles of cities and human settlements in the post-2015 development agenda and sustainable development goals;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the resource needs of UN-Habitat under review so as to enhance its effectiveness in supporting national policies, strategies and plans in attaining sustainable urban and human settlements;

6. *Invites* the international donor community and financial institutions to contribute generously to UN-Habitat through increased voluntary financial contributions to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, and invites Governments in a position to do so and other stakeholders to provide predictable multi-year funding and increased non-earmarked contributions;

7. *Encourages* Governments to accelerate their preparations for the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), including national reports assessing the implementation of the Habitat Agenda and other relevant internationally agreed goals and targets and identifying future policy directions for inclusion in a "New Urban Agenda";

8. *Affirms* Governing Council of UN-Habitat resolution 24/14 of 19 April 2013 on the inputs and support required for the preparatory process of the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) to be met by regular budget and voluntary contributions, and in this regard encourages the Secretary-General to seek voluntary support for this purpose and calls upon Member States to provide such support;

9. *Welcomes* the offer by the Government of Ecuador to host the conference in Quito in 2016;

10. *Encourages* the international community, financial institutions, the private sector, foundations and Member States in a position to do so to provide financial support for Habitat III, including for the preparatory process, through voluntary contributions to the Habitat III trust fund;

11. *Decides* to transmit to the General Assembly for consideration at its sixty-ninth session the report of the Secretary-General on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda;[2]

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Council for consideration at its substantive session of 2015 a report on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda.

168. Also at its 47th meeting, on 25 July, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Human settlements" (E/2014/L.29) submitted by the Vice-President of the Council (Republic of Korea) on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution E/2014/L.20.

169. At the same meeting, the Council adopted draft resolution E/2014/L.29. See Council resolution 2014/30.

170. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution E/2014/L.29, draft resolution E/2014/L.20 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

5. Environment

171. For its consideration of item 16 (e), the Council had before it the report of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme (Nairobi, 23-27 June 2014) (A/69/25 and Corr.1).

Action taken by the Council

172. Under item 16 (e), the Council adopted decision 2014/254.

Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council with regard to sustainable development and environment

173. At the 51st meeting, on 17 November, on the proposal of the Vice-President of the Council (Republic of Korea), the Council took note of the report of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme (Nairobi, 23-27 June 2014) (A/69/25 and Corr.1). See Council decision 2014/254.

6. Population and development

174. For its consideration of item 16 (f), the Council had before it the report of the Commission on Population and Development on its forty-seventh session (E/2014/25).

Action taken by the Council

175. Under item 16 (f), the Council adopted decision 2014/239.

Recommendation contained in the report of the Commission on Population and Development on its forty-seventh session

Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its forty-seventh session and provisional agenda for its forty-eighth session

176. At its 46th meeting, on 16 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its forty seventh session and provisional agenda for its forty eighth session", as recommended by the Commission (see E/2014/25, chap. I, sect. A). See Council decision 2014/239.

7. Public administration and development

177. For its consideration of item 16 (g), the Council had before it the report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its thirteenth session (7-11 April 2014) (E/2014/44).

Action taken by the Council

178. Under item 16 (g), the Council adopted resolution 2014/38 and decision 2014/257.

Report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its thirteenth session

179. At its 53rd meeting, on 18 November, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on

its thirteenth session" (E/2014/L.30/Rev.1), submitted by the Vice-President of the Council (Republic of Korea) on the basis of informal consultations on the recommendation contained in the report of the Committee (see E/2014/44, chap. I, para. 1).

180. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See Council resolution 2014/38.

Venue, dates and provisional agenda for the fourteenth session of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration

181. At its 53rd meeting, on 18 November, the Council had before it a draft decision entitled "Venue, dates and provisional agenda for the fourteenth session of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration" (E/2014/L.31), submitted by the Vice-President of the Council (Republic of Korea) on the basis of informal consultations.

182. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision. See Council decision 2014/257.

8. International cooperation in tax matters

183. For its consideration of item 16 (h), the Council had before it the report of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters on its ninth session (E/2013/45).

Action taken by the Council

184. Under item 16 (h), the Council adopted resolution 2014/12 and decision 2014/220.

Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters

185. At its 25th meeting, on 13 June, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters" (E/2014/L.9) submitted by the representative of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China. The draft resolution read as follows:

> *The Economic and Social Council,*
>
> *Recalling* its resolutions 2004/69 of 11 November 2004 and 2013/24 of 24 July 2013,
>
> *Recalling also* General Assembly resolution 68/1 of 20 September 2013,
>
> *Recognizing* the call made in the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development for the strengthening of international tax cooperation through enhanced dialogue among national tax authorities and greater coordination of the work of the multilateral bodies and relevant regional organizations concerned, giving special attention to the needs of developing countries and countries with economies in transition,
>
> *Recalling* the request to the Economic and Social Council made in the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and the Outcome of the Conference on the World

Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development to examine the strengthening of the institutional arrangements to promote international cooperation in tax matters, including the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters,

Recognizing that, while each country is responsible for its tax system, it is important to support efforts in these areas by strengthening technical assistance and enhancing international cooperation and participation in addressing international tax matters, including in the area of double taxation,

Recognizing also the need for an inclusive, participatory and broad-based dialogue on international cooperation in tax matters,

Noting the activities developing within the concerned multilateral bodies and relevant subregional and regional organizations, and recognizing the need to promote collaboration between the United Nations and other international bodies dealing with cooperation in tax matters,

Noting also the recommendation of the Committee for Development Policy to strengthen the role and operational capacity of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters and to consider converting that Committee into an intergovernmental subsidiary body of the Council,

Welcoming the discussion in the Council on 5 June 2014 on international cooperation in tax matters and its contribution to promoting the work of the Committee,

Noting the workshop on protecting the tax base of developing countries held at United Nations Headquarters on 4 June 2014,

Taking note of the report of the Committee on its ninth session,

1. *Welcomes* the work of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters to implement the mandate given to it in Economic and Social Council resolution 2004/69, and encourages the Committee to continue its efforts in this regard;

2. *Notes* the decision of the Committee, at its ninth session, to set up six subcommittees on substantial matters, namely article 9 (associated enterprises): transfer pricing; tax treatment of services; exchange of information; base erosion and profit-shifting issues for developing countries; extractive industries taxation issues for developing countries; and negotiation of tax treaties — practical manual, as well as an advisory group on capacity development;

3. *Stresses* the need for appropriate funding for the subsidiary bodies of the Committee to enable those bodies to fulfil their mandates;

4. *Acknowledges* the need for enhanced dialogue among national tax authorities on issues related to international cooperation in tax matters;

5. *Decides* to continue to consider, at its 2015 session, options with regard to the strengthening of institutional arrangements to promote international cooperation in tax matters, including on the issue of the conversion of the Committee into an intergovernmental subsidiary body of the Council;

6. *Emphasizes* that it is important for the Committee to enhance its collaboration with other international organizations active in the area of international tax cooperation, including the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, and with relevant regional and subregional bodies;

7. *Reiterates its decision* to hold, on an annual basis, a special meeting of the Council to consider international cooperation in tax matters, including, as appropriate, its contribution to mobilizing domestic financial resources for development and the institutional arrangements to promote such cooperation;

8. *Encourages* the President of the Council to issue invitations to representatives of national tax authorities to attend the aforementioned meetings;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Council by May 2015 a report examining options for further strengthening the work of the Committee, with an emphasis on better integrating its work into the programme of work of the Council following its reform and effectively contributing to the post-2015 development agenda, thereby enabling the adoption at the 2015 session of a decision on the conversion of the Committee into an intergovernmental subsidiary body of the Council;

10. *Recognizes* the progress by the Financing for Development Office in developing, within its mandate, a capacity-development programme in international tax cooperation aimed at strengthening the capacity of the ministries of finance and the national tax authorities in developing countries to develop more effective and efficient tax systems, which support the desired levels of public and private investment, and to combat tax evasion, and requests the Office, in partnership with other stakeholders, to continue its work in this area and to further develop its activities within existing resources and mandates;

11. *Reiterates* its appeal to Member States, relevant organizations and other potential donors to consider contributing generously to the Trust Fund for International Cooperation in Tax Matters, established by the Secretary-General in order to supplement regular budgetary resources, and invites the Secretary-General to intensify efforts to that end.

186. At the same meeting, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters" (E/2014/L.17) submitted by the Vice-President of the Council (Republic of Korea) on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution E/2014/L.9.

187. Also at the same meeting, the Secretary of the Council read out a statement by the Secretariat in connection with draft resolution E/2014/L.17, in accordance with rule 31 of the rules of procedure of the Council.

188. Also at the 25th meeting, a statement was made by the representative of France to which the Secretary responded (see E/2014/SR.25).

189. At the same meeting, the Council adopted draft resolution E/2014/L.17. See Council resolution 2014/12.

190. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution E/2014/L.17, draft resolution E/2014/L.9 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

Venue and dates of and provisional agenda for the tenth session of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters

191. At its 25th meeting, on 13 June, the Council had before it a draft decision entitled "Venue and dates of and provisional agenda for the tenth session of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters" (E/2014/L.11) submitted by the Vice-President of the Council (Republic of Korea).

192. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision. See Council decision 2014/220.

9. Cartography

193. For its consideration of item 16 (i), the Council had before it the report of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names on the work of its twenty-eighth session (E/2014/78) and the report of the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management on its fourth session (6-8 August 2014) (E/2014/46).

Action taken by the Council

194. Under item 16 (i), the Council adopted resolution 2014/31 and decisions 2014/240, 2014/241, 2014/251 and 2014/252.

Recommendations contained in the report of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names on the work of its twenty-eighth session

Report of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names on its twenty-eighth session, and the dates, venue and provisional agenda for the twenty-ninth session

195. At its 46th meeting, on 16 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Report of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names on its twenty-eighth session, and the dates, venue and provisional agenda for the twenty-ninth session", as recommended by the Group of Experts (see E/2014/78, chap. I, sect. A, draft decision I). See Council decision 2014/240.

Amendment to the rules of procedure of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names

196. At its 46th meeting, on 16 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Amendment to the rules of procedure of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names", as recommended by the Group of Experts (see E/2014/78, chap. I, sect. A, draft decision II). See Council decision 2014/241.

Recommendations contained in the report of the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management on its fourth session

A global geodetic reference frame for sustainable development

197. At its 50th meeting, on 17 November, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "A global geodetic reference frame for sustainable development", as recommended by the Committee (see E/2014/46, chap. I, sect. A). See Council resolution 2014/31.

Report of the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management on its fourth session and provisional agenda and dates for the fifth session of the Committee

198. At its 50th meeting, on 17 November, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Report of the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management on its fourth session and provisional agenda and dates for the fifth session of the Committee", as recommended by the Committee (see E/2014/46, chap. I, sect. B). See Council decision 2014/251.

Dates and venue for the Twentieth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific

199. At its 50th meeting, on 17 November, the Council had before it a draft decision entitled "Dates and venue for the Twentieth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific" (E/2014/L.32), submitted by the Vice-President of the Council (Republic of Korea).

200. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Council read out a statement of the financial implications of the draft decision (see E/2014/SR.50).

201. Also at the 50th meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision. See Council decision 2014/252.

10. Women and development

202. For its consideration of item 16 (j), the Council had before it the relevant sections of the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its fifty-eighth session (E/2014/27).

Action taken by the Council

203. Under item 16 (j), the Council adopted resolution 2014/1.

Recommendation contained in the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its fifty-eighth session

Situation of and assistance to Palestinian women

204. At its 22nd meeting on 12 June, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Situation of and assistance to Palestinian women", submitted by the Commission for adoption by the Council (see E/2014/27, chap. I, sect. B, draft resolution I).

205. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 12 to 2, with 15 abstentions. See Council resolution 2014/1. The voting was as follows:[3]

In favour:

Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, China, Colombia, Cuba, El Salvador, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Russian Federation.

Against:

Canada, United States of America.

Abstaining:

Albania, Austria, Croatia, Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, Lesotho, New Zealand, Portugal, Republic of Korea, San Marino, Serbia, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

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[3] In a communication dated 12 June 2014 addressed to the Secretary of the Council, the delegation of France indicated that, had they been present at the time of voting, they would have abstained from the vote. In a note verbale dated 13 June 2014 addressed to the Secretary of the Council, the Permanent Mission of Denmark indicated that, had they been present at the time of voting, they would have abstained from the vote.

206. At the same meeting, a statement was made after the vote by the observer for Israel (see E/2014/SR.22).

11. Assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions

207. At its 25th meeting, on 13 June, the Council was informed that no advance documentation and no proposals had been submitted under item 16 (k).

J. Social and human rights questions

208. The Council considered item 17 of the provisional agenda (Social and human rights questions) at its 22nd, 23rd and 43rd to 47th meetings, on 12 June, and 15, 16 and 25 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2014/SR.22-23 and 43-47).

209. The Council considered item 17 (a) (Advancement of women) jointly with items 10 (c) (Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system) and 16 (j) (Women and development) at its 22nd meeting, on 12 June, and individually at its 47th meeting, on 25 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2014/SR.22 and 47).

210. The Council considered item 17 (b) (Social development) at its 23rd meeting, on 12 June. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2014/SR.23).

211. The Council considered item 17 (c) (Crime prevention and criminal justice) jointly with item 17 (d) (Narcotic drugs) at its 44th meeting, on 15 July. The Council also considered item 17 (c) at its 45th meeting, on 16 July, and item 17 (d) at its 43rd and 45th meetings, on 15-16 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2014/SR.43-45).

212. The Council considered items 17 (e) (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees) and 17 (h) (Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues) at its 46th meeting, on 16 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2014/SR.46).

213. The Council considered item 17 (f) (Comprehensive implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action) jointly with item 17 (g) (Human rights) at its 50th meeting, on 17 November. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2014/SR.50).

214. At the 22nd meeting, on 12 June, the Chair of the fifty-eighth session of the Commission on the Status of Women, Libran Cabactulan (Philippines), presented the highlights of the report of the Commission (E/2014/27) (under item 17 (a)).

215. At the same meeting, the Council held a panel discussion on the topic of "The United Nations system: fit for purpose on gender mainstreaming" (under item 10 (c) (Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system), item 16 (j) (Women and development) and item 17 (a) (Advancement of women)). For the discussion, see paragraphs 44 to 47 above.

216. At the 23rd meeting, on 12 June, the Chief, Social Integration Branch, Division for Social Policy and Development, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, introduced the report of the Secretary-General (A/69/61-E/2014/4) (under item 17 (b)).

217. At the same meeting, the Chair of the fifty-second session of the Commission for Social Development, Sewa Lamsal Adhikari (Nepal), presented the highlights of the report of the Commission (E/2014/26) and the Chair of the fifty-third session of the Commission, Simona Mirela Miculescu (Romania), made a statement (under item 17 (b)).

218. At its 44th meeting, on 15 July, the Council heard introductory statements by the member of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (under item 17 (c)) and the President of the International Narcotics Control Board (under item 17 (d)).

219. At the same meeting, the Chair of the twenty-third session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, Vladimir Galuška (Czech Republic), presented the highlights of the report of the Commission (E/2014/30) (under item 17 (c)) and the Chair of the fifty-seventh session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Khaled Abdelrahman Shamaa (Egypt), presented the highlights of the report of the Commission (E/2014/28) (under item 17 (d)).

220. At its 43rd meeting, on 15 July, the Council held a high-level panel discussion on the topic of "Sustainable development and the world drug problem: challenges and opportunities" (under item 17 (d)). For the discussion, see paragraphs 253 to 256.

221. At its 46th meeting, on 16 July, the Council heard an oral report by the Director, New York Liaison Office, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, on behalf of the High Commissioner (under item 17 (e)).

222. At the same meeting, the Chair of the thirteenth session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, Dalee Sambo Dorough (United States), presented the highlights of the report of the Permanent Forum (E/2014/43) (under item 17 (h)).

223. At the 50th meeting, on 17 November, the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights, Ivan Šimonović, introduced the report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its fiftieth and fifty-first sessions (E/2014/22) and the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (E/2014/86) (under item 17 (g)).

1. Advancement of women

224. For its consideration of item 17 (a), the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its fifty-eighth session (E/2014/27);

(b) Note by the Secretariat transmitting the results of the fifty-fourth, fifty-fifth and fifty-sixth sessions of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (E/2014/3).

Action taken by the Council

225. Under item 17 (a), the Council adopted decisions 2014/216 and 2014/249.

Recommendation contained in the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its fifty-eighth session

Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its fifty-eighth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the fifty-ninth session of the Commission

226. At the 22nd meeting, on 12 June, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its fifty-eighth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the fifty-ninth session of the Commission", as recommended by the Commission (see E/2014/27, chap. I, sect. C). See Council decision 2014/216.

Results of the fifty-fourth, fifty-fifth and fifty-sixth sessions of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women

227. At the 47th meeting, on 25 July, on the proposal of the Vice-President of the Council (Republic of Korea), the Council took note of the note by the Secretariat transmitting the results of the fifty-fourth, fifty-fifth and fifty-sixth sessions of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (E/2014/3). See Council decision 2014/249.

2. Social development

228. For its consideration of item 17 (b), the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the preparations for and observance of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family in 2014 (A/69/61-E/2014/4);

(b) Report of the Commission for Social Development on its fifty-second session (E/2014/26).

Action taken by the Council

229. Under item 17 (b), the Council adopted resolutions 2014/3 to 2014/8 and decisions 2014/217 and 2014/218.

Recommendations contained in the report of the Commission for Social Development on its fifty-second session

Future organization and methods of work of the Commission for Social Development

230. At its 23rd meeting, on 12 June, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Future organization and methods of work of the Commission for Social Development", as recommended by the Commission (see E/2014/26, chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution I). See Council resolution 2014/3.

Social dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development

231. At its 23rd meeting, on 12 June, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Social dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development", as recommended by the Commission (see E/2014/26, chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution II). See Council resolution 2014/4.

Promoting empowerment of people in achieving poverty eradication, social integration and full employment and decent work for all

232. At its 23rd meeting, on 12 June, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Promoting empowerment of people in achieving poverty eradication, social integration and full employment and decent work for all", as recommended by the Commission (see E/2014/26, chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution III). See Council resolution 2014/5.

Promoting the rights of persons with disabilities and mainstreaming disability in the post-2015 development agenda

233. At its 23rd meeting, on 12 June, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Promoting the rights of persons with disabilities and mainstreaming disability in the post-2015 development agenda", as recommended by the Commission (see E/2014/26, chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution IV). See Council resolution 2014/6.

Further implementation of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002

234. At its 23rd meeting, on 12 June, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Further implementation of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002", as recommended by the Commission (see E/2014/26, chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution V). See Council resolution 2014/7.

Observance of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family and beyond

235. At its 23rd meeting, on 12 June, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Observance of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family and beyond", as recommended by the Commission (see E/2014/26, chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution VI). See Council resolution 2014/8.

Provisional agenda and documentation for the fifty-third session of the Commission for Social Development

236. At its 23rd meeting, on 12 June, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Provisional agenda and documentation for the fifty-third session of the Commission for Social Development", as recommended by the Commission (see E/2014/26, chap. I, sect. B, draft decision I). See Council decision 2014/217.

Report of the Commission for Social Development on its fifty-second session

237. At its 23rd meeting, on 12 June, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Report of the Commission for Social Development on its fifty-second session", as recommended by the Commission (see E/2014/26, chap. I, sect. B, draft decision II). See Council decision 2014/218.

3. Crime prevention and criminal justice

238. For its consideration of item 17 (c), the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its reconvened twenty-second session (E/2013/30/Add.1);

(b) Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its twenty-third session (E/2014/30);

(c) Note by the Secretariat transmitting the report of the Board of Trustees on major activities of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (E/2014/85).

Action taken by the Council

239. Under item 17 (c), the Council adopted resolutions 2014/15 to 2014/23 and decisions 2014/229 to 2014/232.

Recommendation contained in the report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its reconvened twenty-second session

Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its reconvened twenty-second session

240. At its 45th meeting, on 16 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its reconvened twenty-second session", as recommended by the Commission (see E/2013/30/Add.1, chap. I, sect. A). See Council decision 2014/229.

Recommendations contained in the report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its twenty-third session

Follow-up to the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

241. At its 45th meeting, on 16 July, the Council approved the draft resolution entitled "Follow-up to the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice" for adoption by the General Assembly, as recommended by the Commission (see E/2014/30, chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution I). See Council resolution 2014/15.

Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners

242. At its 45th meeting, on 16 July, the Council approved the draft resolution entitled "Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners" for adoption by the General Assembly, as recommended by the Commission (see E/2014/30, chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution II). See Council resolution 2014/16.

International cooperation in criminal matters

243. At its 45th meeting, on 16 July, the Council approved the draft resolution entitled "International cooperation in criminal matters" for adoption by the General Assembly, as recommended by the Commission (see E/2014/30, chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution III). See Council resolution 2014/17.

United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

244. At its 45th meeting, on 16 July, the Council approved the draft resolution entitled "United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice" for adoption by the General Assembly, as recommended by the Commission (see E/2014/30, chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution IV). See Council resolution 2014/18.

Rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice in the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015

245. At its 45th meeting, on 16 July, the Council approved the draft resolution entitled "Rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice in the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015" for adoption by the General Assembly, as recommended by the Commission (see E/2014/30, chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution V). See Council resolution 2014/19.

International Guidelines for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Responses with Respect to Trafficking in Cultural Property and Other Related Offences

246. At its 45th meeting, on 16 July, the Council approved the draft resolution entitled "International Guidelines for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Responses with Respect to Trafficking in Cultural Property and Other Related Offences" for adoption by the General Assembly, as recommended by the Commission (see E/2014/30, chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution VI). See Council resolution 2014/20.

Strengthening social policies as a tool for crime prevention

247. At its 45th meeting, on 16 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Strengthening social policies as a tool for crime prevention", as recommended by the Commission (see E/2014/30, chap. I, sect. B, draft resolution I). See Council resolution 2014/21.

Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the post-2015 development agenda

248. At its 45th meeting, on 16 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the post-2015 development agenda", as recommended by the Commission (see E/2014/30, chap. I, sect. B, draft resolution II). See Council resolution 2014/22.

Strengthening international cooperation in addressing the smuggling of migrants

249. At its 45th meeting, on 16 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Strengthening international cooperation in addressing the smuggling of migrants", as recommended by the Commission (see E/2014/30, chap. I, sect. B, draft resolution III). See Council resolution 2014/23.

Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its twenty-third session and provisional agenda for its twenty-fourth session

250. At its 45th meeting, on 16 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its twenty-third session and provisional agenda for its twenty-fourth session", as recommended by the Commission (see E/2014/30, chap. I, sect. C, draft decision I). See Council decision 2014/230.

Appointment of members of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

251. At its 45th meeting, on 16 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Appointment of members of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute", as recommended by the Commission (see E/2014/30, chap. I, sect. C, draft decision II). See Council decision 2014/231.

Report of the Board of Trustees on major activities of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

252. At its 45th meeting, on 16 July, on the proposal of the Vice-President of the Council (Republic of Korea), the Council took note of the report of the Board of Trustees on major activities of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (E/2014/85). See Council decision 2014/232.

4. Narcotic drugs

253. For its consideration of item 17 (d), the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Outcome of the high-level review by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its fifty-seventh session of the implementation by Member States of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem (A/69/87-E/2014/80);

(b) Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its reconvened fifty-sixth session (E/2013/28/Add.1);

(c) Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its fifty-seventh session (E/2014/28);

(d) Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2013 (E/INCB/2013/1).

High-level panel discussion on "Sustainable development and the world drug problem: challenges and opportunities"

254. At its 43rd meeting, on 15 July, the Council held a high-level panel discussion on the topic of "Sustainable development and the world drug problem: challenges and opportunities". The panel discussion was chaired and moderated by the Vice-President of the Council (Republic of Korea), who made a statement.

255. At the same meeting, the President of the Council also made an opening statement after which the Council heard video messages by the Secretary-General of

the United Nations and by the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes.

256. Presentations were then made by the following panellists: Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations in Vienna and Chair of the fifty-seventh session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Khaled Abdelrahman Shamaa; Permanent Representative of Thailand to the United Nations, Norachit Sinhaseni; Commissioner, West Africa Commission on Drugs, Mary Chinery-Hesse; President, International Narcotics Control Board, Lochan Naidoo; Deputy Executive-Director, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Aldo Lale-Demoz; and Executive Director, La Comisión Nacional para el Desarrollo y Vida sin Drogas, Peru, Alberto Otárola Peñaranda.

257. An interactive discussion ensued and the panellists responded to comments made and questions posed by the representatives of China, Colombia, Cuba and the Russian Federation, as well as by the observers for the Islamic Republic of Iran and Guatemala.

Action taken by the Council

258. Under item 17 (d), the Council adopted resolution 2014/24 and decisions 2014/233 to 2014/235.

Recommendation contained in the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its reconvened fifty-sixth session

Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its reconvened fifty-sixth session

259. At its 45th meeting, on 16 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its reconvened fifty-sixth session", as recommended by the Commission (see E/2013/28/Add.1, chap. I, sect. A). See Council decision 2014/233.

Recommendations contained in the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its fifty-seventh session

Special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016

260. At its 45th meeting, on 16 July, the Council approved the draft resolution entitled "Special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016" for adoption by the General Assembly, as recommended by the Commission (see E/2014/28, chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution). See Council resolution 2014/24.

Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its fifty-seventh session and provisional agenda for its fifty-eighth session

261. At its 45th meeting, on 16 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its fifty-seventh session and provisional agenda for its fifty-eighth session", as recommended by the Commission (see E/2014/28, chap. I, sect. B, draft decision I). See Council decision 2014/234.

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board

262. At its 45th meeting, on 16 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Report of the International Narcotics Control Board", as recommended by the Commission (see E/2014/28, chap. I, sect. B, draft decision II). See Council decision 2014/235.

5. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

263. For its consideration of item 17 (e), the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Letter dated 18 February 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Uruguay to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (E/2014/47);

(b) Note verbale dated 3 March 2014 from the Permanent Mission of Chad to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (E/2014/48);

(c) Note verbale dated 10 December 2013 from the Permanent Mission of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (E/2014/62);

(d) Letter dated 15 May 2014 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (E/2014/79).

Action taken by the Council

264. Under item 17 (e), the Council adopted decision 2014/242.

Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

265. At its 46th meeting, on 16 July, the observer for Uruguay,* also on behalf of Armenia,* Chad* and Georgia, introduced a draft decision entitled "Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees" (E/2014/L.21).

266. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision. See Council decision 2014/242.

6. Comprehensive implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action

267. No advance documentation and no proposals were submitted under item 17 (f).

7. Human rights

268. For its consideration of item 17 (g), the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its fiftieth and fifty-first sessions (E/2014/22);

(b) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (E/2014/86).

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* In accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

Action taken by the Council

269. Under item 17 (g), the Council adopted decision 2014/253.

Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council with regard to human rights

270. At the 50th meeting, on 17 November, on the proposal of the Vice-President of the Council (Republic of Korea), the Council took note of the report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its fiftieth and fifty-first sessions (E/2014/22) and the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (E/2014/86). See Council decision 2014/253.

8. Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

271. For its consideration of item 17 (h), the Council had before it the report of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on its thirteenth session (E/2014/43).

Action taken by the Council

272. Under item 17 (h), the Council adopted decisions 2014/243 to 2014/247.

Recommendations contained in the report of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on its thirteenth session

International expert group meeting on the theme "Dialogue on an optional protocol to the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples"

273. At its 46th meeting, on 16 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "International expert group meeting on the theme "Dialogue on an optional protocol to the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples" as recommended by the Permanent Forum (see E/2014/43, chap. I, sect. A, draft decision I). See Council decision 2014/243.

274. Before the adoption of the draft decision, a statement was made by the representative of the Russian Federation (see E/2014/SR.46).

Venue and dates of the fourteenth session of the Permanent Forum

275. At its 46th meeting, on 16 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Venue and dates of the fourteenth session of the Permanent Forum" as recommended by the Permanent Forum (see E/2014/43, chap. I, sect. A, draft decision II). See Council decision 2014/244.

Report of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on its thirteenth session and provisional agenda for its fourteenth session

276. At its 46th meeting, on 16 July, the Council approved the draft decision entitled "Report of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on its thirteenth session and provisional agenda for its fourteenth session" as recommended by the Permanent Forum (see E/2014/43, chap. I, sect. A, draft decision III). See Council decision 2014/245.

Change of name of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

277. At its 46th meeting, on 16 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Change of name of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues" as recommended by the Permanent Forum (see E/2014/43, chap. I, sect. A, draft decision IV). See Council decision 2014/246.

Additional one-day meeting

278. At its 46th meeting, on 16 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Additional one-day meeting" as recommended by the Permanent Forum (see E/2014/43, chap. I, sect. A, draft decision V). See Council decision 2014/247.

Chapter X

Elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments

1. The Council considered the question of elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments under item 4 of the provisional agenda (Elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments) during its coordination and management meeting, at its 12th meeting, on 23 April 2014, and at its 50th meeting, on 17 November 2014. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2014/SR.12 and 50). For its consideration of the item, the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Annotated agenda for the 2014 session of the Economic and Social Council (E/2014/2/Add.1);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of members of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council (E/2014/9);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General on the nomination of 20 members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (E/2014/9/Add.1);

(d) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of 19 members of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (E/2014/9/Add.2);

(e) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of 21 members of the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting (E/2014/9/Add.3);

(f) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of 11 members of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund (E/2014/9/Add.4);

(g) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of 11 members of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund/United Nations Office for Project Services (E/2014/9/Add.5);

(h) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of six members of the Executive Board of the World Food Programme (E/2014/9/Add.6);

(i) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of five members of the International Narcotics Control Board from among candidates nominated by Governments (E/2014/9/Add.7);

(j) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of five members of the International Narcotics Control Board from among candidates nominated by Governments (E/2014/9/Add.8);

(k) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of one member of the International Narcotics Control Board from among candidates nominated by the World Health Organization (E/2014/9/Add.9);

(l) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of five members of the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (E/2014/9/Add.10);

(m) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of 20 members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (E/2014/9/Add.11);

(n) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of nine members of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (E/2014/9/Add.12);

(o) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of nine members of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights: biographical information on candidates (E/2014/9/Add.13);

(p) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of nine members of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (E/2014/9/Add.14);

(q) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of nine members of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (E/2014/9/Add.15);

(r) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of five members of the International Narcotics Control Board from among candidates nominated by Governments: withdrawal of candidature (E/2014/9/Add.16);

(s) Note by the Secretary-General on the election to fill a vacancy in the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (E/2014/9/Add.17);

(t) Note by the Secretary-General on the appointment of three new members to the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters (E/2014/9/Add.18);

(u) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of one member of the International Narcotics Control Board from among candidates nominated by the World Health Organization (E/2014/9/Add.19).

Action taken by the Council

2. Under item 4, the Council adopted decisions 2014/201 A and 2014/201 B.

Chapter XI

Organizational matters

1. Pursuant to the provisions of General Assembly resolution 68/1 of 20 September 2013, the programme of work of the Economic and Social Council was adjusted to a July-to-July cycle with immediate effect. The meetings of the 2014 session of the Economic and Social were held at United Nations Headquarters as follows: the organizational session on 14 and 30 January, 18 March, 23 and 25 April, 13 and 27 June (1st, 2nd, 8th, 12th, 13th, 25th and 30th meetings); and the substantive session as follows: the operational activities for development segment from 24 to 26 February and 14 July (3rd to 7th and 42nd meetings); the integration segment from 27 to 29 May (14th to 19th meetings); the humanitarian affairs segment from 23 to 25 June (26th to 29th meetings); the high-level segment from 7 to 11 and 25 July (31st to 40th and 47th meetings); the coordination and management meetings, performing the functions of the coordination and general segments as provided for in General Assembly resolutions 45/264, 48/162, 50/227 and 61/16, on 23 and 25 April (12th and 13th meetings); 12 and 13 June (22nd to 25th meetings); 14 to 16 and 25 July (41st to 47th meetings); and 17 and 18 November (50th to 53rd meetings).[1] The Council also held its special high-level meeting with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) on 14 and 15 April (9th to 11th meetings) and its annual special meeting on international cooperation in tax matters on 5 June (20th and 21st meetings) at United Nations Headquarters. The Council also held joint meetings with the Second Committee of the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session on 14 and 30 October (48th and 49th meetings). An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2014/SR.1-53).

2. At the 1st meeting, on 14 January 2014, the President of the Council for 2013, Néstor Osorio (Colombia), opened the session and made a statement.

Election of the Bureau

3. In accordance with Assembly resolution 68/1 and Council decision 2013/265, at the 1st meeting, on 14 January, the Council elected by acclamation, Martin Sajdik (Austria) as President of the Council for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring when his successor is elected, which is expected to be at the beginning of the new cycle starting in July 2015, on the understanding that he remain a representative of a member of the Council. See Council decision 2014/200 A.

4. Following his election by acclamation, the President of the Council addressed the Council.

5. At the same meeting, the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs made a statement.

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[1] Pursuant to Council decision 2014/202, the fourth coordination and management meeting (17 and 18 November 2014) is part of the programme of work for 2014 to allow the Council time to consider any outstanding items in the provisional agenda of its 2014 session. The Council, in its decision 2015/205, also included the 17 and 18 November coordination and management meeting as part of its 2015 working arrangements to allow the Council to take action on matters that relate to its 2015 session (21 July 2014 to 22 July 2015).

6. Also at the 1st meeting, in accordance with Assembly resolution 68/1 and Council decision 2013/265, the Council elected, by acclamation, the following persons as Vice-Presidents of the Council for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring until their successors are elected, which is expected to be at the beginning of the new cycle starting in July 2015, on the understanding that they remain representatives of members of the Council: Ibrahim Dabbashi (Libya); Oh Joon (Republic of Korea); and Carlos Enrique García González (El Salvador). See Council decision 2014/200 B.

7. At its 2nd meeting, on 30 January, the Council elected, by acclamation, Vladimir Drobnjak (Croatia) as Vice-President of the Council. See Council decision 2014/200 C.

8. At its 30th meeting, on 27 June, the Council elected, by acclamation, Maria Emma Mejía Vélez (Colombia) as Vice-President of the Council to complete the term of office of Carlos Enrique García González (El Salvador). See Council decision 2014/200 D.

9. Following her election by acclamation, the Vice-President of the Council (Colombia) made a statement.

Agenda

10. At its 1st meeting, on 14 January, the Council considered its provisional agenda and programme of work for 2014, as contained in document E/2014/1 and decided to revert to it at a later date.

11. At its 2nd meeting, on 30 January, the Secretary of the Council read out corrections to the provisional agenda and programme of work for 2014.

12. At the same meeting, the President (Austria) informed the Council that the provisional agenda and programme of work for 2014 will be reissued as document E/2014/1/Rev.1 to reflect the corrections read out by the Secretary of the Council.

Action taken by the Council

13. At its organizational session for 2014, the Council adopted eight decisions under item 2 (Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters). See Council decisions 2014/202 to 2014/209.

14. At its coordination and management meetings in April and June, the Council adopted four decisions under item 2 (Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters). See Council decisions 2014/210, 2014/211, 2014/215 and 2014/221.

Programme of work of the Economic and Social Council for 2014

15. At its 2nd meeting, on 30 January, the Council had before it the provisional agenda and programme of work of the Council for 2014 (E/2014/1) and a draft decision entitled "Programme of work of the Economic and Social Council for 2014" (E/2014/L.1), submitted by the President of the Council.

16. At the same meeting, the President orally revised draft decision E/2014/L.1, and the Secretary of the Council read out corrections to document E/2014/1.

17. Also at the same meeting, the observer for Norway made a statement, after which clarifications were provided by the Secretary, as well as the Director, Office for Economic and Social Council Support and Coordination, Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

18. At the same meeting, the Council adopted draft decision E/2014/L.1, as orally revised. See Council decision 2014/202.

19. In adopting draft decision E/2014/L.1, as orally revised, the Council took note of the provisional agenda for 2014, on the understanding that the Council would review it for adoption at a later date. See annex I of the present report for the provisional agenda of the Council for its 2014 session.

Special responsibilities of the Bureau of the Economic and Social Council for the 2014 session

20. At its 2nd meeting, on 30 January, on the proposal of the President of the Council, the Council decided that the division of responsibilities in the Bureau for the 2014 session of the Council would be as follows: the high-level segment and the high-level political forum on sustainable development for 2014, convened under the auspices of the Council, and the organizational session regarding the programme of work of the Council from July 2014 to July 2015, would be the responsibility of the President of the Council; the operational activities for development segment would be the responsibility of the Vice-President of the Council (El Salvador); the integration segment would be the responsibility of the Vice-President of the Council (Croatia); the humanitarian affairs segment would be the responsibility of the Vice-President of the Council(Libya); and the coordination and management meetings, and the elections to fill the vacancies in the Council's subsidiary bodies, would be the responsibility of the Vice-President of the Council (Republic of Korea). See Council decision 2014/203.

Focus of the operational activities for development segment of the 2014 session of the Economic and Social Council

21. At its 2nd meeting, on 30 January, on the proposal of the President of the Council, the Council decided that the focus of the operational activities for development segment would be "The changing landscape of development cooperation: What does it mean for the United Nations system?" See Council decision 2014/204.

Focus of the integration segment of the 2014 session of the Economic and Social Council

22. At its 2nd meeting, on 30 January, on the proposal of the President of the Council, the Council decided that the focus of the integration segment would be "Sustainable urbanization". See Council decision 2014/205.

Documentation for the provisional programme of work of the Economic and Social Council for 2014

23. At its 2nd meeting, on 30 January, on the proposal of the President of the Council, the Council took note of the documentation for its provisional programme of work for 2014, as contained in document E/2014/2, with the understanding that it

would be updated by the Secretariat as the session progressed. See Council decision 2014/206.

Appointment of an additional member of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti

24. At its 2nd meeting, on 30 January, the Council decided to appoint the Permanent Representative of Argentina to the United Nations as an additional member of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti (E/2014/L.2). See Council decision 2014/207.

Theme for the high-level political forum on sustainable development for 2014, convened under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council

25. At its 8th meeting, on 18 March, the Council decided that the theme for the high-level political forum on sustainable development for 2014, convened under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council, would be "Achieving the Millennium Development Goals and charting the way for an ambitious post-2015 development agenda, including the sustainable development goals" and that the present decision would be without prejudice to decisions regarding themes for future meetings of the forum (E/2014/L.4/Rev.1). See Council decision 2014/208.

26. Following the adoption of the draft decision, statements were made by the representatives of the Plurinational State of Bolivia (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China) and Switzerland (also on behalf of Norway and Liechtenstein).

2014 thematic discussion of the Economic and Social Council

27. At its 8th meeting, on 18 March, the Council decided that the theme for the thematic discussion during its 2014 session would be "Effective governance, policymaking and planning for sustainable urbanization" and that the thematic discussion would take place during the integration segment that would be held from 27 to 29 May 2014 (E/2014/L.5). See Council decision 2014/209.

Appointment of an additional member of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti

28. At its 12th meeting, on 23 April, the Council decided to appoint the Permanent Representative of Colombia to the United Nations as an additional member of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti (E/2014/L.6). See Council decision 2014/210.

29. Before the adoption of the draft decision, the Secretary of the Council read out a statement by the Secretariat in connection with the draft decision, in accordance with rule 31 of the rules of procedure of the Council.

30. After the adoption of the draft decision, the representative of Colombia made a statement.

Theme for the humanitarian affairs segment of the 2014 session of the Economic and Social Council

31. At its 12th meeting, on 23 April, the Council decided that the theme for the humanitarian affairs segment of the 2014 session of the Council would be "The future of humanitarian affairs: towards greater inclusiveness, coordination, interoperability and effectiveness" and that it would convene two panels, the topic

of which would be "Effective humanitarian assistance" and "Serving the needs of people in complex emergencies" (E/2014/L.7). See Council decision 2014/211.

32. Before the adoption of the draft decision, the Vice-President of the Council (Libya) made a statement.

Economic and Social Council event to discuss the transition from relief to development

33. At its 13th meeting, on 25 April, the Council decided that the title of the event to discuss the transition from relief to the development would be "Supporting the process of transition from relief to development: funding and risk management"; that the event would be an informal activity held on the morning of 23 June 2014; that the event would consist of one panel discussion, and that there would be no negotiated outcome (E/2014/L.8). See Council decision 2014/215.

34. Before the adoption of the draft decision, the Vice-President of the Council (Libya) made a statement.

Appointment of an additional member of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti

35. At its 25th meeting, on 13 June, the Council decided to appoint the Permanent Representative of Uruguay to the United Nations as an additional member of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti (E/2014/L.10). See Council decision 2014/221.

36. Before the adoption of the draft decision, the Vice-President of the Council (Republic of Korea) made a statement, after which the observer for Uruguay also made a statement.

37. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Council read out a statement by the Secretariat in connection with the draft decision, in accordance with rule 31 of the rules of procedure of the Council.

Annex I

Agenda for the 2014 session

1. Election of the Bureau
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters
3. Basic programme of work of the Council
4. Elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments
5. High-level segment
    - (a) High-level policy dialogue with international financial and trade institutions
    - (b) Development Cooperation Forum
    - (c) Annual ministerial review
    - (d) Thematic discussion
6. Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation
    - (a) Follow-up to policy recommendations of the General Assembly and the Council
    - (b) Reports of the Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund/United Nations Office for Project Services, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, and the World Food Programme
7. Special economic, humanitarian and disaster relief assistance
8. The role of the United Nations system in implementing the ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the substantive session of the Economic and Social Council
9. Implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits
    - (a) Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development
    - (b) Review and coordination of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020
10. Coordination, programme and other questions
    - (a) Reports of coordination bodies
    - (b) Proposed strategic framework for the period 2016-2017
    - (c) Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system
    - (d) Long-term programme of support for Haiti
    - (e) African countries emerging from conflict
    - (f) Tobacco or health

11. Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/227, 52/12 B, 57/270 B, 60/265 and 61/16
12. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations
13. Regional cooperation
14. Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan
15. Non-governmental organizations
16. Economic and environmental questions
    (a) Sustainable development
    (b) Science and technology for development
    (c) Statistics
    (d) Human settlements
    (e) Environment
    (f) Population and development
    (g) Public administration and development
    (h) International cooperation in tax matters
    (i) Cartography
    (j) Women and development
    (k) Assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions
17. Social and human rights questions
    (a) Advancement of women
    (b) Social development
    (c) Crime prevention and criminal justice
    (d) Narcotic drugs
    (e) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
    (f) Comprehensive implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action
    (g) Human rights
    (h) Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

Annex II

Intergovernmental organizations designated by the Council under rule 79 of the rules of procedure[a] for participation in the deliberations of the Council on questions within the scope of their activities

Organizations and other entities accorded permanent observer status by the General Assembly

African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (General Assembly resolution 36/4)

African Development Bank (General Assembly resolution 42/10)

African Union (General Assembly resolution 2011 (XX) and Assembly decision 56/475)

Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (General Assembly resolution 43/6)

Andean Community (General Assembly resolution 52/6)

Andean Development Corporation (General Assembly resolution 67/101)

Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization (General Assembly resolution 35/2)

Asian Development Bank (General Assembly resolution 57/30)

Association of Caribbean States (General Assembly resolution 53/5)

Association of Southeast Asian Nations (General Assembly resolution 61/44)

Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization (General Assembly resolution 54/5)

Caribbean Community (General Assembly resolution 46/8)

Central American Integration System (General Assembly resolution 50/2)

Central European Initiative (General Assembly resolution 66/111)

Collective Security Treaty Organization (General Assembly resolution 59/50)

Common Fund for Commodities (General Assembly resolution 60/26)

Commonwealth (General Assembly resolution 31/3)

Commonwealth of Independent States (General Assembly resolution 48/237)

Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries (General Assembly resolution 54/10)

Community of Sahelo-Saharan States (General Assembly resolution 56/92)

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[a] The text of rule 79, entitled "Participation of other intergovernmental organizations", reads: "Representatives of intergovernmental organizations accorded permanent observer status by the General Assembly and of other intergovernmental organizations designated on an ad hoc or a continuing basis by the Council on the recommendation of the Bureau may participate, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Council on questions within the scope of the activities of the organizations".

Conference on Interaction and Confidence-building Measures in Asia (General Assembly resolution 62/77)

Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf (General Assembly resolution 62/78)

Council of Europe (General Assembly resolution 44/6)

Customs Cooperation Council (General Assembly resolution 53/216)

Developing Eight Countries Organization for Economic Cooperation (General Assembly resolution 69/129)

East African Community (General Assembly resolution 58/86)

Economic Community of Central African States (General Assembly resolution 55/161)

Economic Community of West African States (General Assembly resolution 59/51)

Economic Cooperation Organization (General Assembly resolution 48/2)

Energy Charter Conference (General Assembly resolution 62/75)

Eurasian Development Bank (General Assembly resolution 62/76)

Eurasian Economic Community (General Assembly resolution 58/84)

European Organization for Nuclear Research (General Assembly resolution 67/102)

European Union (General Assembly resolutions 3208 (XXIX) and 65/276)

Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (General Assembly resolution 64/122)

Global Green Growth Institute (General Assembly resolution 68/124)

GUAM (General Assembly resolution 58/85)

Hague Conference on Private International Law (General Assembly resolution 60/27)

Holy See (General Assembly resolution 58/314)

Ibero-American Conference (General Assembly resolution 60/28)

Indian Ocean Commission (General Assembly resolution 61/43)

Inter-American Development Bank (General Assembly resolution 55/160)

Intergovernmental Authority on Development (General Assembly resolution 66/112)

International Anti-Corruption Academy (General Assembly resolution 68/122)

International Centre for Migration Policy Development (General Assembly resolution 57/31)

International Committee of the Red Cross (General Assembly resolution 45/6)

International Conference on the Great Lakes Region of Africa (General Assembly resolution 64/123)

International Criminal Court (General Assembly resolution 58/318)

International Criminal Police Organization (General Assembly resolution 51/1)

International Development Law Organization (General Assembly resolution 56/90)

International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (General Assembly resolution 49/2)

International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea (General Assembly resolution 63/133)

International Humanitarian Fact-Finding Commission (General Assembly resolution 64/121)

International Hydrographic Organization (General Assembly resolution 56/91)

International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (General Assembly resolution 58/83)

International Institute for the Unification of Private Law (General Assembly resolution 68/121)

International Olympic Committee (General Assembly resolution 64/3)

International Organization for Migration (General Assembly resolution 47/4)

International Organization of la Francophonie (General Assembly resolution 33/18)

International Renewable Energy Agency (General Assembly resolution 66/110)

International Seabed Authority (General Assembly resolution 51/6)

International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (General Assembly resolution 51/204)

International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (General Assembly resolution 54/195)

Inter-Parliamentary Union (General Assembly resolution 57/32)

Islamic Development Bank Group (General Assembly resolution 61/259)

Italian-Latin American Institute (General Assembly resolution 62/74)

Latin American Economic System (General Assembly resolution 35/3)

Latin American Integration Association (General Assembly resolution 60/25)

Latin American Parliament (General Assembly resolution 48/4)

League of Arab States (General Assembly resolution 477 (V))

OPEC Fund for International Development (General Assembly resolution 61/42)

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (General Assembly resolution 53/6)

Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (General Assembly resolution 48/5)

Organization of American States (General Assembly resolution 253 (III))

Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (General Assembly resolution 59/52)

Organization of Islamic Cooperation[b] (General Assembly resolution 3369 (XXX))

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[b] In June 2011 the Organization of the Islamic Conference decided to change its name to the Organization of Islamic Cooperation.

Pacific Community (General Assembly resolution 69/130)

Pacific Islands Forum (General Assembly resolution 49/1)

Pan African Intergovernmental Agency for Water and Sanitation for Africa (General Assembly resolution 68/123)

Parliamentary Assembly of the Mediterranean (General Assembly resolution 64/124)

Partners in Population and Development (General Assembly resolution 57/29)

Permanent Court of Arbitration (General Assembly resolution 48/3)

Regional Centre on Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Great Lakes Region, the Horn of Africa and Bordering States (General Assembly resolution 62/73)

Shanghai Cooperation Organization (General Assembly resolution 59/48)

South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (General Assembly resolution 59/53)

South Centre (General Assembly resolution 63/131)

Southern African Development Community (General Assembly resolution 59/49)

Sovereign Military Order of Malta (General Assembly resolution 48/265)

State of Palestine (General Assembly resolutions 3237 (XXIX), 43/177, 52/250 and 67/19)

Union of South American Nations (General Assembly resolution 66/109)

University for Peace (General Assembly resolution 63/132)

West African Economic and Monetary Union (General Assembly resolution 66/113)

Organizations designated by the Economic and Social Council

Participation on a continuing basis

African Regional Centre for Technology (Council decision 1980/151)

Asian and Pacific Development Centre (Council decision 2000/213)

Asian Productivity Organization (Council decision 1980/114)

Common Fund for Commodities (Council decision 2003/221)

Council of Arab Economic Unity (Council decision 109 (LIX))

Customs Cooperation Council (Council decision 1989/165)

Global Water Partnership (Council decision 2005/233)

Helsinki Commission (Council decision 2003/312)

Institution for the Use of Micro-alga Spirulina against Malnutrition (Council decision 2003/212)

Inter-American Development Bank (Council decision 2000/213)

Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (Council decision 2006/204)

Intergovernmental Forum on Mining, Minerals, Metals and Sustainable Development (Council decision 2006/244)

International Anti-Corruption Academy (Council decision 2011/269)

International Association of Economic and Social Councils and Similar Institutions (Council decision 2001/318)

International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (Council decision 1997/215)

International Centre for Public Enterprises in Developing Countries (Council decision 1980/114)

International Criminal Police Organization (Council decision 109 (LIX))

Islamic Development Bank Group (Council decision 2003/221)

Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Council decision 2003/221)

Latin American Economic System (Council decision 1980/114)

Latin American Energy Organization (Council decision 1980/114)

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (Council decision 109 (LIX))

Organization of Ibero-American States for Education, Science and Culture (Council decision 1986/156)

Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (Council decision 109 (LIX))

Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment (Council decision 1992/265)

South Centre (Council decision 2006/244)

Union économique et monétaire ouest africaine (Council decision 2005/233)

Union of Economic and Social Councils of Africa (Council decision 1996/225)

World Deserts Foundation (Council decision 2004/231)

Participation on an ad hoc basis

African Accounting Council (Council decision 1987/161)

African Cultural Institute (Council decision 1987/161)

Arab Security Studies and Training Centre (Council decision 1989/165)

Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior (Council decision 1987/161)

International Bauxite Association (Council decision 1987/161)

International Civil Defence Organization (Council decision 109 (LIX))

Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (Council decision 239 (LXII))

Annex III

Composition of the Council and its subsidiary and related bodies

Economic and Social Council

(54 members; three-year term)

Membership in 2014	*Membership in 2015*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Albania	Albania	2015
Antigua and Barbuda	Antigua and Barbuda	2016
Austria	Argentina	2017
	Australia	2015
	Austria	2017
	Bangladesh	
Bangladesh	Benin	2015
Belarus	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2015
Benin	Botswana	2016
	Brazil	2017
	Burkino Faso	2017
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)		
Botswana	China	2016
Brazil	Colombia	2015
Burkina Faso	Congo	2016
Canada	Croatia	2015
China	Democratic Republic of the Congo	2016
Colombia		
	Estonia	2017
	Finland	2016
	France	2017
Congo	Georgia	2016
	Germany	2017

Membership in 2014	*Membership in 2015*	*Term expires on 31 December*
	Ghana	2017
	Greece	2017
Croatia	Guatemala	2016
Cuba	Haiti	2015
	Honduras	2017
	India	2017
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Italy	2015
	Japan	2017
Denmark	Kazakhstan	2016
Dominican Republic	Kuwait	2015
El Salvador	Kyrgyzstan	2015
	Mauritania	2017
Ethiopia	Mauritius	2015
France	Nepal	2015
Georgia		
	Pakistan	2017
Germany	Panama	2016
	Portugal	2017
Greece	Republic of Korea	2016
Guatemala	Russian Federation	2016
Haiti	San Marino	2015
India	Serbia	2016
Indonesia	South Africa	2015
Italy	Sudan	2015
Japan	Sweden	2016
	Switzerland	2016
Kazakhstan	Togo	2016
	Trinidad and Tobago	2017

Membership in 2014	*Membership in 2015*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Kuwait	**Tunisia**	**2015**
Kyrgyzstan	**Turkmenistan**	**2015**
	Uganda	**2017**
Lesotho	**United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**	**2016**
Libya	**United States of America**	**2015**
	Zimbabwe	**2017**
Mauritius		
Nepal		
New Zealand		
Nigeria		
Panama		
Portugal		
Republic of Korea		
Russian Federation		
San Marino		
Serbia		
South Africa		
Sudan		
Sweden		
Togo		
Tunisia		
Turkmenistan		
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland		
United States of America		

Functional commissions and subcommissions

Statistical Commission

(24 members; four-year term)

Membership in 2014	*Membership in 2015*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Angola	Angola	2017
Barbados	Barbados	2016
Brazil	Brazil	2017
Bulgaria	Bulgaria	2016
Cameroon	Cameroon	2017
China	China	2016
Cuba	Cuba	2015
Czech Republic	Czech Republic	2015
Dominican Republic	Dominican Republic	2016
Germany	Germany	2016
Hungary	Hungary	2015
Italy	Italy	2017
Japan	Japan	2016
Libya	Libya	2017
Mongolia	Mongolia	2015
Netherlands	Netherlands	2016
New Zealand	New Zealand	2017
Niger	Niger	2015
Oman	Oman	2015
Russian Federation	Russian Federation	2017
Sweden	Sweden	2017
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2016
United Republic of Tanzania	United Republic of Tanzania	2015
United States of America	United States of America	2015

Commission on Population and Development[a,b]

(47 members; four-year term)

Membership of the forty-seventh session	*Membership of the forty-eighth session*	*Term expires at close of session in the year*
Algeria	Algeria	2015
Angola	Argentina[c]	2018
Bangladesh	Bangladesh	2017
Belgium	Belgium	2017
Brazil	Benin	2018
Chad	Brazil	2017
China	Chad	2017
Denmark	China[c]	2018
Ecuador	Denmark	2017
Egypt	Dominican Republic[c]	2018
El Salvador	Ecuador	2015
Gabon	Egypt	2016
Georgia	El Salvador	2015
Ghana	Gabon	2015
Guatemala	Georgia	2015
Hungary	Germany[c]	2018
India	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2015
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Japan	2016
Jamaica	Liberia	2018
Japan	Madagascar	2017
Luxembourg	Malaysia[c]	2018
Madagascar	Mexico	2017
Malawi	Mongolia[c]	2018
Malaysia	Netherlands	2017
Mexico	Nigeria[d]	2017
Netherlands	Norway	2016
Norway	Oman	2017
Oman	Pakistan	2018
Philippines	Peru[c]	2018

Membership of the forty-seventh session	*Membership of the forty-eighth session*	*Term expires at close of session in the year*
Portugal	Portugal	2015
Republic of Moldova	Republic of Moldova	2016
Romania	Romania	2017
Russian Federation	Russian Federation[c]	2018
Saint Lucia	Serbia[c]	2018
Senegal	South Africa	2018
Spain	Spain	2016
Switzerland	Switzerland	2017
Turkmenistan	Turkmenistan	2015
Uganda	Uganda	2016
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2018
United Republic of Tanzania	United Republic of Tanzania	2016
United States of America	United States of America	2018
Uruguay	Uruguay	2017
	Zambia	2018

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[a] At its 12th meeting, on 23 April 2014, the Council elected the following six Member States for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting of the Commission's forty-ninth session, in 2015, and expiring at the close of the Commission's fifty-second session, in 2019: Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burundi, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Philippines and Sierra Leone (see decision 2014/201 A). At the same meeting, the Council postponed the election of one member from Latin American and Caribbean States and one member from Western European and other States for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting of the Commission's forty-ninth session, in 2015, and expiring at the close of the Commission's fifty-second session, in 2019 (see decision 2014/201 A). Also at the same meeting, the Council further postponed the election of one member from Asia-Pacific States and one member from Latin American and Caribbean States, both for terms beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the Commission's forty-ninth session, in 2016; and one member from Asia-Pacific States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the Commission's fiftieth session, in 2017 (see decision 2014/201 A).

[b] At its 50th meeting, on 17 November 2014, the Council elected Israel to fill an outstanding vacancy on the Commission for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting of the Commission's forty-ninth session, in 2015, and expiring at the close of the Commission's fifty-second session, in 2019. At the same meeting, the Council further postponed the election of one member from Asia-Pacific States and one member from Latin American and Caribbean States, both for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the Commission's forty-ninth session, in 2016; one member from Asia-Pacific States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the Commission's fiftieth session, in 2017; and one member from Latin American and Caribbean States for a term beginning at the first meeting of the Commission's forty-ninth session, in 2015, and expiring at the close of the Commission's fifty-second session, in 2019 (see decision 2014/201 B).

[c] Elected at the 12th meeting, on 23 April 2014, for terms beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the Commission's fifty-first session, in 2018, to fill outstanding vacancies on the Commission (see decision 2014/201 A).

[d] Elected at the 12th meeting, on 23 April 2014, for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the Commission's fiftieth session, in 2017, to fill an outstanding vacancy on the Commission (see decision 2014/201 A).

Commission for Social Development[e,f]

(46 members; four-year term)

Membership of the fifty-second session	*Membership of the fifty-third session*	*Term expires at close of session in the year*
Andorra	Andorra	2015
Argentina	Argentina	2017
Austria	Austria	2015
Bangladesh	Bangladesh	2015
Belarus	Belarus	2016
Brazil	Brazil	2017
Burkina Faso	Burkina Faso	2015
Cameroon	Cameroon	2015
Chile	Chile	2017
China	China	2017
Cuba	Cuba	2015
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Democratic Republic of the Congo	2017
Dominican Republic	Dominican Republic	2016
Ecuador	Ecuador	2016
Egypt	Egypt	2015
El Salvador	El Salvador	2016
Finland	Finland	2017
Germany	France[g]	2017
Japan	Germany	2016
Kuwait	Japan	2016
Liberia	Kuwait	2017
Madagascar	Liberia	2016
Malawi	Madagascar	2017
Mauritania	Malawi	2017
Mexico	Mauritania	2016
Mongolia	Mexico	2015
Nepal	Mongolia	2016
Nigeria	Nepal	2015
Pakistan	Nigeria	2016

Membership of the fifty-second session	*Membership of the fifty-third session*	*Term expires at close of session in the year*
Peru	Pakistan	2017
Poland	Peru	2015
Republic of Korea	Poland	2017
Romania	Republic of Korea	2016
Russian Federation	Romania	2017
Spain	Russian Federation	2016
Sudan	Spain	2015
Uganda	Sudan	2016
Ukraine	Switzerland[g]	2017
United States of America	Turkmenistan[g]	2017
Viet Nam	Uganda	2017
Zimbabwe	Ukraine	2015
	United States of America	2016
	Viet Nam	2015
	Zimbabwe	2015

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[e] At its 12th meeting, on 23 April 2014, the Council elected the following four Member States for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting of the Commission's fifty-fourth session, in 2015, and expiring at the close of the Commission's fifty-seventh session, in 2019: Algeria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Colombia and Mexico. At the same meeting, the Council postponed the election of three members from African States, three members from Asia-Pacific States, one member from Eastern European States and three members from Western European and other States, all for terms beginning at the first meeting of the Commission's fifty-fourth session, in 2015, and expiring at the close of the Commission's fifty-seventh session, in 2019. Also at the same meeting, the Council further postponed the election of two members from Western European and other States, both for terms beginning on the date of election — one term expiring at the close of the fifty-fourth session, in 2016, and one term expiring at the close of the fifty-fifth session, in 2017.

[f] At its 50th meeting, on 17 November 2014, the Council elected the following Member States to fill outstanding vacancies on the Commission for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting of the Commission's fifty-fourth session, in 2015, and expiring at the close of the Commission's fifty-seventh session, in 2019: Benin, Burundi, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Namibia and Qatar. At the same meeting, the Council further postponed the election of one member from Western European and other States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the fifty-fourth session of the Commission, in 2016; one member from Western European and other States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the fifty-fifth session of the Commission, in 2017; and one member from Eastern European States and three members from Western European and other States for a term beginning at the first meeting of the Commission's fifty-fourth session, in 2015, and expiring at the close of the Commission's fifty-seventh session, in 2019 (see decision 2014/201 B).

[g] Elected at the 12th meeting, on 23 April 2014, for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the Commission's fifty-fifth session, in 2017, to fill outstanding vacancies on the Commission (see decision 2014/201 A).

Commission on the Status of Women[h]

(45 members; four-year term)

Membership of the fifty-eighth session	*Membership of the fifty-ninth session*	*Term expires at close of session in the year*
Argentina	Bangladesh	2018
Bangladesh	Belarus	2017
Belarus	Belgium	2015
Belgium	Brazil	2016
Brazil	Burkina Faso	2017
Burkina Faso	China	2016
Central African Republic	Congo	2018
China	Cuba	2016
Comoros	Democratic Republic of the Congo	2015
Cuba	Dominican Republic	2016
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Ecuador	2017
Dominican Republic	Egypt	2018
Ecuador	El Salvador	2018
El Salvador	Estonia	2015
Estonia	Finland	2016
Finland	Ghana	2018
Gambia	Georgia	2015
Georgia	Germany	2017
Germany	Guyana	2018
Indonesia	India	2018
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Indonesia	2016
Israel	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2015
Jamaica	Israel	2017
Japan	Jamaica	2015
Lesotho	Japan	2017
Liberia	Kazakhstan	2018

Membership of the fifty-eighth session	*Membership of the fifty-ninth session*	*Term expires at close of session in the year*
Libya	Kenya	2018
Malaysia	Lesotho	2017
Mongolia	Liberia	2015
Netherlands	Netherlands	2015
Niger	Niger	2016
Pakistan	Pakistan	2017
Paraguay	Paraguay	2017
Philippines	Republic of Korea	2018
Republic of Korea	Russian Federation	2016
Russian Federation	Spain	2015
Spain	Sudan	2016
Sudan	Switzerland	2017
Swaziland	Tajikistan	2018
Switzerland	Thailand	2015
Thailand	Uganda	2017
Uganda	United Republic of Tanzania	2018
United States of America	United States of America	2016
Uruguay	Uruguay	2018
Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe	2015

[b] At its 12th meeting, on 23 April 2014, the Council elected the following 11 Member States for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting of the Commission's sixtieth session, in 2015, and expiring at the close of the Commission's sixty-third session, in 2019: Albania, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Colombia, Equatorial Guinea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Liberia, Liechtenstein, Malawi, Mongolia and Spain (see decision 2014/201 A).

Commission on Narcotic Drugs

(53 members; four-year term)

Membership in 2014	*Membership in 2015*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Afghanistan	Afghanistan	2015
Algeria	Algeria	2015
Angola	Angola	2017
Australia	Australia	2017
Austria	Austria	2015
Belgium	Belgium	2017
Benin	Benin	2017
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2017
Brazil	Brazil	2017
Cameroon	Cameroon	2015
Canada	Canada	2017
China	China	2015
Colombia	Colombia	2017
Croatia	Croatia	2017
Cuba	Cuba	2017
Czech Republic	Czech Republic	2017
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Democratic Republic of the Congo	2015
Denmark	Denmark	2015
Egypt	Egypt	2015
France	France	2017
Germany	Germany	2015
Guatemala	Guatemala	2015
Hungary	Hungary	2015
India	India	2017
Indonesia	Indonesia	2017
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2015

Membership in 2014	*Membership in 2015*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Israel	Israel	2015
Italy	Italy	2015
Japan	Japan	2015
Kazakhstan	Kazakhstan	2017
Mexico	Mexico	2015
Namibia	Namibia	2015
Netherlands	Netherlands	2015
Nigeria	Nigeria	2017
Pakistan	Pakistan	2015
Peru	Peru	2015
Poland	Poland	2015
Republic of Korea	Republic of Korea	2015
Russian Federation	Russian Federation	2017
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2015
Spain	Spain	2015
Suriname	Suriname	2015
Tajikistan	Tajikistan	2017
Thailand	Thailand	2015
Togo	Togo	2017
Turkey	Turkey	2015
Turkmenistan	Turkmenistan	2015
Ukraine	Ukraine	2015
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2017
United Republic of Tanzania	United Republic of Tanzania	2015
United States of America	United States of America	2015
Uruguay	Uruguay	2015
Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe	2015

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

(40 members; three-year term)

Membership in 2014	*Membership in 2015*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Algeria	Argentina	2015
Argentina	Bahamas	2015
Austria	Belarus	2015
Bahamas	Brazil	2015
Belarus	Cameroon	2015
Brazil	Canada	2017
Cameroon	China	2017
China	Colombia	2017
Colombia	Czech Republic	2015
Croatia	Democratic Republic of the Congo	2017
Cuba	Ecuador	2017
Czech Republic	El Salvador	2017
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Eritrea	2017
Germany	Germany	2017
Ghana	Ghana	2015
Indonesia	Indonesia	2015
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2015
Italy	Italy	2017
Japan	Japan	2017
Kenya	Kenya	2017
Mauritius	Liberia	2017
Mexico	Mauritius	2017
Namibia	Mexico	2015
Nigeria	Morocco	2017
Norway	Namibia	2015
Pakistan	Nigeria	2015

Membership in 2014	*Membership in 2015*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Peru	Norway	2015
Republic of Korea	Pakistan	2015
Russian Federation	Peru	2015
Saudi Arabia	Qatar	2017
Sierra Leone	Republic of Korea	2015
South Africa	Russian Federation	2017
Switzerland	Saudi Arabia	2015
Thailand	Sierra Leone	2017
Tunisia	Slovakia	2017
Uganda	Switzerland	2015
United Arab Emirates	Thailand	2017
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2015
United States of America	United States of America	2015
Uruguay	Zimbabwe	2017

Commission on Science and Technology for Development[i]

(43 members; four-year term)

Membership in 2014	*Membership in 2015*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Austria	Angola	2018
Brazil	Austria	2016
Bulgaria	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2018
Cameroon	Brazil	2016
	Bulgaria[j]	2018
Central African Republic	Cameroon	2016
	Canada[j]	2018
Chile	Central African Republic	2016
China	Chile	2016
Costa Rica	China	2018
Cuba	Costa Rica	2016
Dominican Republic	Côte d'Ivoire	2018
	Cuba[j]	2018
	Dominican Republic[j]	2018
El Salvador	Finland	2016
Finland	Germany	2016
	Hungary[k]	2016
France	India	2018
Germany	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2018
Hungary	Japan	2016
India	Kenya	2018
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Latvia	2018
Japan	Liberia	2016
Latvia	Mauritania	2018
Lesotho	Mauritius	2018
Liberia	Mexico	2016

Membership in 2014	*Membership in 2015*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Malta	Nigeria	2016
Mauritius	Oman	2016
Mexico	Pakistan	2018
	Peru[f]	2018
	Poland[f]	2018
Nigeria	Portugal	2016
Oman	Russian Federation	2016
Peru	Sri Lanka	2016
Philippines	Sweden	2018
Portugal	Switzerland	2016
Russian Federation	Thailand	2018
	Turkey[f]	2018
Rwanda	Turkmenistan[f]	2016
Saudi Arabia	Uganda	2018
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland[f]	2018
Sri Lanka	United States of America	2018
Sweden	Zambia	2016
Switzerland		
Togo		
Tunisia		
Turkey		
United Republic of Tanzania		
United States of America		
Zambia		

(Footnotes on following page)

(Footnotes to previous table)

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[i] At its 12th meeting, on 23 April 2014, the Council postponed the election of two members from Eastern European States, three Members from Latin American and Caribbean States and three members from Western European and other States, all for terms beginning on 1 January 2015 and expiring on 31 December 2018 (see decision 2014/201 A). At the same meeting, the Council further postponed the election of one member from Eastern European States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2016 (see decision 2014/201 A).

[j] Elected at the 50th meeting, on 17 November 2014, for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2015 and expiring on 31 December 2018 (see decision 2014/201 B).

[k] Elected at the 50th meeting, on 17 November 2014, for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2016 (see decision 2014/201 B).

[l] Elected at its 12th meeting, on 23 April 2014, for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2016, to fill an outstanding vacancy on the Commission (see decision 2014/201 A).

Regional commissions

Economic Commission for Africa[m]

(54 members)

Algeria
Angola
Benin
Botswana
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cabo Verde
Cameroon
Central African Republic
Chad
Comoros
Congo
Côte d'Ivoire
Democratic Republic of the Congo
Djibouti
Egypt
Equatorial Guinea
Eritrea
Ethiopia
Gabon
Gambia
Ghana
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Kenya
Lesotho
Liberia
Libya
Madagascar
Malawi
Mali
Mauritania
Mauritius
Morocco
Mozambique
Namibia
Niger
Nigeria
Rwanda
Sao Tome and Principe
Senegal
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Somalia
South Africa
South Sudan
Sudan
Swaziland
Togo
Tunisia
Uganda
United Republic of Tanzania
Zambia
Zimbabwe

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[m] Switzerland participates in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission by virtue of Council resolution 925 (XXXIV) of 6 July 1962.

Economic Commission for Europe[a]

(56 members)

Albania
Andorra
Armenia
Austria
Azerbaijan
Belarus
Belgium
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Bulgaria
Canada
Croatia
Cyprus
Czech Republic
Denmark
Estonia
Finland
France
Georgia
Germany
Greece
Hungary
Iceland
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Kazakhstan
Kyrgyzstan
Latvia
Liechtenstein
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Malta
Monaco
Montenegro
Netherlands
Norway
Poland
Portugal
Republic of Moldova
Romania
Russian Federation
San Marino
Serbia
Slovakia
Slovenia
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Tajikistan
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Turkey
Turkmenistan
Ukraine
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America
Uzbekistan

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[a] The Holy See participates in the work of the Commission in accordance with Commission decision N (XXXI) of 5 April 1976.

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean[a]

(44 members)

Antigua and Barbuda
Argentina
Bahamas
Barbados
Belize
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
Brazil
Canada
Chile
Colombia
Costa Rica
Cuba
Dominica
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador
France
Germany
Grenada
Guatemala
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
Italy
Jamaica
Japan
Mexico
Netherlands
Nicaragua
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Portugal
Republic of Korea
Saint Kitts and Nevis
Saint Lucia
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Spain
Suriname
Trinidad and Tobago
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America
Uruguay
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

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[a] Switzerland participates in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission by virtue of Council resolution 861 (XXXII) of 21 December 1961.

Associate members (13)

Anguilla
Aruba
Bermuda
British Virgin Islands
Cayman Islands
Curaçao
Guadalupe
Martinique
Montserrat
Puerto Rico
Saint Maarten
Turks and Caicos Islands
United States Virgin Islands

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific[p]

(53 members)

Afghanistan
Armenia
Australia
Azerbaijan
Bangladesh
Bhutan
Brunei Darussalam
Cambodia
China
Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Fiji
France
Georgia
India
Indonesia
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Japan
Kazakhstan
Kiribati
Kyrgyzstan
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Malaysia
Maldives
Marshall Islands
Micronesia (Federated States of)
Mongolia
Myanmar
Nauru
Nepal
Netherlands
New Zealand
Pakistan
Palau
Papua New Guinea
Philippines
Republic of Korea
Russian Federation
Samoa
Singapore
Solomon Islands
Sri Lanka
Tajikistan
Thailand
Timor-Leste
Tonga
Turkey
Turkmenistan
Tuvalu
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America
Uzbekistan
Vanuatu
Viet Nam

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[p] Switzerland participates in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission by virtue of Council resolution 860 (XXXII) of 21 December 1961.

Associate members (9)

- American Samoa
- Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
- Cook Islands
- French Polynesia
- Guam
- Hong Kong, China
- Macao, China
- New Caledonia
- Niue

Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

(17 members)

Bahrain
Egypt
Iraq
Jordan
Kuwait
Lebanon
Libya
Morocco
Oman
Qatar
Saudi Arabia
State of Palestine
Sudan
Syrian Arab Republic
Tunisia
United Arab Emirates
Yemen

Standing committees

Committee for Programme and Coordination[q,r]

(34 members; three-year term)

Membership in 2014	*Membership in 2015*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Argentina	Armenia	2017
	Belarus	2017
	Benin	2016
Belarus	Botswana	2015
	Brazil	2017
	Burkino Faso	2017
	Cameroon	2017
Benin	China	2016
	Cuba	2017
Botswana	El Salvador	2015
	Equatorial Guinea	2017
Brazil	Ethiopia	2016
Bulgaria	France	2015
Cameroon	Haiti	2016
	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2017
	Italy	2017
China	Japan	2016
Cuba	Morocco	2016
	Namibia	2017
	Pakistan	2017
El Salvador	Peru	2015
Ethiopia	Republic of Korea[s]	2016
France	Russian Federation	2015
	Saudi Arabia	2017
	Ukraine	2017

Membership in 2014	*Membership in 2015*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Guinea	United Republic of Tanzania	2015
	United States of America	2017
	Uruguay	2017
	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	2017
Guinea-Bissau		
Haiti		
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		
Italy		
Japan		
Kazakhstan		
Malaysia		
Morocco		
Pakistan		
Peru		
Republic of Korea		
Republic of Moldova		
Russian Federation		
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland		
United Republic of Tanzania		
United States of America		
Uruguay		
Zimbabwe		

(Footnotes on following page)

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[q] At its 12th meeting, on 23 April 2014, the Council nominated Armenia, Belarus, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cuba, Equatorial Guinea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Namibia, Ukraine, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) for election by the General Assembly for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2015 and expiring on 31 December 2017 (see decision 2014/201 A). At the same meeting, the Council postponed the nomination of three members from Asia-Pacific States and four members from Western European and other States for election by the General Assembly for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2015 (see decision 2014/201 A). Also at the same meeting, the Council further postponed the nomination of three members from Western European and other States: two terms expiring on 31 December 2014 and one term expiring on 31 December 2015, all for terms beginning on the date of election by the General Assembly (see decision 2014/201 A).

[r] At its 50th meeting, on 17 November 2014, the Council nominated Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and the United States of America for election by the General Assembly to the Committee for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2015 and expiring on 31 December 2017. At the same meeting, the Council further postponed the nomination of the following outstanding vacancies in the Committee: two members from Western European and other States for a term beginning on the date of election by the Assembly and expiring on 31 December 2014; one member from Western European and other States for a term beginning on the date of election by the Assembly and expiring on 31 December 2015; and one member from Asia-Pacific States and three members from Western European and other States for a term beginning on 1 January 2015 and expiring on 31 December 2017 (see decision 2014/201 B).

[s] Nominated at the 12th meeting, on 23 April 2014, for election by the General Assembly, for a term beginning on the date of election by the General Assembly and expiring on 31 December 2016, to fill an outstanding vacancy on the Committee (see decision 2014/201 A).

Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

(19 members; four-year term)

Membership from 1 January 2015 to 31 December 2018

Azerbaijan

Burundi

China

Cuba

Greece

Guinea

India

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Israel

Mauritania

Nicaragua

Pakistan

Russian Federation

South Africa

Sudan

Turkey

United States of America

Uruguay

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Expert bodies

Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

Subcommittee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods

(30 members)

Argentina
Australia
Austria
Belgium
Brazil
Canada
China
Czech Republic
Finland
France
Germany
India
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Italy
Japan
Kenya
Mexico
Morocco
Netherlands
Norway
Poland
Portugal
Republic of Korea
Russian Federation
South Africa
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America

Subcommittee of Experts on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

(36 members)

Argentina
Australia
Austria
Belgium
Brazil
Canada
China
Czech Republic
Denmark
Finland
France
Germany
Greece
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Ireland
Italy
Japan
Kenya
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nigeria
Norway
Poland
Portugal
Qatar
Republic of Korea
Russian Federation
Senegal
Serbia
South Africa
Spain
Sweden
Ukraine
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America
Zambia

Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting[l,m]

(34 members; three-year term)

Membership in 2014 and 2015	*Term expires on 31 December*
Argentina	2014
Botswana	2014
Brazil	2015
Côte d'Ivoire	2014
Cameroon	2015
Ecuador	2014
Germany	2014
Ghana	2015
Kyrgyzstan	2014
Libya	2015
Mauritius	2015
Nigeria	2014
Peru	2014
Russian Federation	2014
Sri Lanka	2014
Swaziland	2014
Tunisia	2014

(Footnotes on following page)

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[t] At its 12th meeting, on 23 April 2014, the Council elected the following five Member States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2015 and expiring on 31 December 2017: Cameroon, China, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi and Russian Federation (see decision 2014/201 A). At the same meeting, the Council postponed the election of three members from African States, one member from Asia-Pacific States, three members from Latin American and Caribbean States and nine members from Western European and other States, all for terms beginning on 1 January 2015 and expiring on 31 December 2017 (see decision 2014/201 A). Also at the same meeting, the Council was reminded of the 17 outstanding vacancies on the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts: one from Asia-Pacific States and eight from Western European and other States for terms expiring on 31 December 2014; and four from Asia-Pacific States, two from Eastern European States and two from Latin American and Caribbean States for terms expiring on 31 December 2015, all for terms beginning on the date of election (see decision 2014/201 A).

[u] At its 50th meeting, on 17 November 2014, the Council elected Germany to fill an outstanding vacancy in the Intergovernmental Working Group for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2015 and expiring on 31 December 2017. At the same meeting, the Council was informed that Cameroon had resigned from the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts for the three-year term beginning on 1 January 2015 and expiring on 31 December 2017, since Cameroon is in fact a member of the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts until 31 December 2015. The Council further postponed the election to the following vacancies: one member from Asia-Pacific States and eight members from Western European and other States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2014; four members from Asia-Pacific States, two members from Eastern European States and two members from Latin American and Caribbean States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2015; and four members from African States, one member from Asia-Pacific States, three members from Latin American and Caribbean States and eight members from Western European and other States for a term beginning on 1 January 2015 and expiring on 31 December 2017 (see decision 2014/201 B).

Committee for Development Policy

(24 members; three-year term)

Membership from 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2015

Jose Antonio **Alonso** (Spain)

Nouria **Benghabrit-Remaoun** (Algeria)

Giovanni Andrea **Cornia** (Italy)

Diane **Elson** (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

Sakiko **Fukuda-Parr** (Japan)

Norman **Girvan** (Jamaica)

Ann **Harrison** (United States of America)

Stephan **Klasen** (Germany)

Keun **Lee** (Republic of Korea)

Lu Aiguo (China)

Wahiduddin **Mahmud** (Bangladesh)

Thandika **Mkandawire** (Sweden)

Adil **Najam** (Pakistan)

Léonce **Ndikumana** (Burundi)

José Antonio **Ocampo Gaviria** (Colombia)

Tea **Petrin** (Slovenia)

Patrick **Plane** (France)

Victor **Polterovich** (Russian Federation)

Pilar **Romaguera** (Chile)

Onalenna **Selolwane** (Botswana)

Claudia **Sheinbaum Pardo** (Mexico)

Madhura **Swaminathan** (India)

Zenebewerke **Tadesse** (Ethiopia)

Dzodzi **Tsikata** (Ghana)

Committee of Experts on Public Administration

(24 members; four-year term)

Membership from 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2017

Giuseppe Maria **Armenia** (Italy)

Türksel Kaya **Bensghir** (Turkey)

Rowena G. **Bethel** (Bahamas)

José **Castelazo** (Mexico)

Xiaochu **Dai** (China)

Meredith **Edwards** (Australia)

Walter **Fust** (Switzerland)

Alexandre Navarro **Garcia** (Brazil)

Angelita **Gregorio-Medel** (Philippines)

Igor **Khalevinsky** (Russian Federation)

Mushtaq **Khan** (Bangladesh)

Francisco Longo **Martínez** (Spain)

Palouki **Massina** (Togo)

Paul **Oquist** (Nicaragua)

Dalmas Anyango **Otieno** (Kenya)

Marta **Oyhanarte** (Argentina)

Eko **Prasojo** (Indonesia)

Odette **Ramsingh** (South Africa)

Allan **Rosenbaum** (United States of America)

Margaret **Saner** (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

Dona **Scola** (Republic of Moldova)

Pontso Susan Matumelo **Sekatle** (Lesotho)

Najat **Zarrouk** (Morocco)

Jan **Ziekow** (Germany)

Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

(18 members; four-year term)

Membership in 2014 and 2015	*Term expires on 31 December*
Aslan **Abashidze** (Russian Federation)	2018
Mohamed Ezzeldin **Abdel-Moneim** (Egypt)	2016
Clément **Atangana** (Cameroon)	2018
Maria Virginia **Bras Gomes** (Portugal)	2018
Chen Shiqiu[v]	
Chandrashekhar **Dasgupta** (India)	2018
Olivier **De Schutter** (Belgium)	2018
Zdzislaw **Kedzia** (Poland)	2016
Azzouz **Kerdoun** (Algeria)	2018
Mikel **Mancisidor** (Spain)	2016
Sergei **Martynov** (Belarus)	2016
Ariranga Govindasamy **Pillay** (Mauritius)	2016
Lydia Carmelita **Ravenberg** (Suriname)	2016
Renato Zerbini **Ribeiro Leão** (Brazil)	2018
Waleed **Sa'di** (Jordan)	2016
Nicolaas Jan **Schrijver** (Netherlands)	2016
Heisoo **Shin** (Republic of Korea)	2018
Rodrigo **Uprimny Yepes** (Colombia)	2018

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[v] At its 50th meeting, on 17 November 2014, the Council elected Chen Shiqiu (China) for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2016, to fill a vacancy arising from the resignation of Cong Jun (China) (see decision 2014/201 B).

Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues[a]

(16 members; three-year term)

Membership from 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2016

Seven experts elected by the Council

Megan **Davis** (Australia)

Oliver **Loode** (Estonia)

Aisa **Mukabenova** (Russian Federation)

Joseph Goko **Mutangah** (Kenya)

Gervais **Nzoa** (Cameroon)

Mohammad Hassani Nejad **Pirkouhi** (Islamic Republic of Iran)

Álvaro Esteban **Pop Ac** (Guatemala)

Eight experts appointed by the President of the Council

Mariam Wallet Med **Aboubakrine** (Burkina Faso)

Kara-Kys **Arakchaa** (Russian Federation)

Joan **Carling** (Philippines)

Dalee Sambo **Dorough** (United States of America)

Edward **John** (Canada)

María Eugenia Choque **Quispe** (Plurinational State of Bolivia)

Raja Devashish **Roy** (Bangladesh)

Valmaine **Toki** (New Zealand)

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[a] At its 10th meeting, on 25 April 2013, the Council postponed the election of one member from Asia-Pacific States for a three-year term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2016 (see decision 2013/201 B).

Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters

(25 members; four-year term)

Membership through 30 June 2017

Nasser Mohammed **al-Khalifa** (Qatar)[x]

Mohammed Amine **Baina** (Morocco)

Bernadette May Evelyn **Butler** (Bahamas)

Andrew **Dawson** (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

Johan Cornelius **de la Rey** (South Africa)

El Hadji Ibrahima **Diop** (Senegal)

Noor Azian Abdul **Hamid** (Malaysia)

Kim S. **Jacinto-Henares** (Philippines)[x]

Liselott **Kana** (Chile)

Toshiyuki **Kemmochi** (Japan)

Cezary **Krysiak** (Poland)

Armando **Lara Yaffar** (Mexico)

Wolfgang Karl Albert **Lasars** (Germany)

Henry John **Louie** (United States of America)

Enrico **Martino** (Italy)

Eric Nii Yarboi **Mensah** (Ghana)

Ignatius Kawaza **Mvula** (Zambia)

Carmel **Peters** (New Zealand)

Jorge Antonio Deher **Rachid** (Brazil)

Pragya S. **Saksena** (India)

Christoph **Schelling** (Switzerland)

Stig B. **Sollund** (Norway)

Xiaoyue **Wang** (China)[x]

Ingela **Willfors** (Sweden)

Ulvi **Yusifov** (Azerbaijan)

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[x] At the 50th meeting, on 17 November 2014, the Council took note of the appointments by the Secretary-General of Nasser Mohammed al-Khalifa (Qatar), Kim S. Jacinto-Henares (Philippines) and Xiaoyue Wang (China) to the Committee for a term beginning on the date of appointment and expiring on 30 June 2017, to fill vacancies arising from the resignations of Khalid Abdulrahman Almuftah (Qatar), Satit Rungkasiri (Thailand) and Tizhong Liao (China) (see decision 2014/201 B).

Related bodies

Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund

(36 members; three-year term)

Membership in 2014	*Membership in 2015*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Albania	Antigua and Barbuda	2016
Antigua and Barbuda	Australia[y]	2015
Belgium	Bangladesh	2017
Bulgaria	Belarus	2017
Central African Republic	Bulgaria	2015
China	Burkina Faso	2017
Cuba	Canada[y]	2015
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Central African Republic	2015
Denmark	China	2016
Djibouti	Colombia	2017
Egypt	Cuba	2017
Estonia	Democratic Republic of the Congo	2015
France	Djibouti	2015
Gambia	Egypt	2015
Germany	Eritrea	2017
Ghana	Estonia	2016
Guyana	Finland	2017
Haiti	France	2015
India	Germany	2016
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Ghana	2015
Italy	Guyana	2015
Japan	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2015
Kenya	Italy	2016
Netherlands	Japan	2017
New Zealand	Netherlands	2016

Membership in 2014	*Membership in 2015*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Norway	Norway	2017
Pakistan	Pakistan	2015
Panama	Panama	2016
Papua New Guinea	Papua New Guinea	2016
Republic of Korea	Republic of Korea	2017
Russian Federation	Russian Federation	2016
Sweden	Spain[y]	2016
Thailand	Sweden	2015
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Thailand	2015
United States of America	United States of America	2017
Zambia	Zambia	2016

[y] At its 12th meeting, on 23 April 2014, the Council elected Australia, Canada and Spain for terms beginning on 1 January 2015, to fill vacancies arising from the resignation of New Zealand, Denmark and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, respectively (see decision 2014/201 A).

Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

(94 members)

Afghanistan[z]
Algeria
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Azerbaijan
Bangladesh
Belarus[z]
Belgium
Benin
Brazil
Bulgaria
Cameroon
Canada
Chile
China
Colombia
Congo
Costa Rica
Côte d'Ivoire
Croatia
Cyprus
Czech Republic[z]
Democratic Republic of the Congo
Denmark
Djibouti
Ecuador

Luxembourg
Madagascar
Mexico
Montenegro
Morocco
Mozambique
Namibia
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Nigeria
Norway
Pakistan
Peru[z]
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Republic of Korea
Republic of Moldova
Romania
Russian Federation
Rwanda
Senegal[z]
Serbia
Slovakia[z]
Slovenia
Somalia

Egypt

Estonia

Ethiopia

Finland

France

Germany

Ghana

Greece

Guinea

Holy See

Hungary

India

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Ireland

Israel

Italy

Japan

Jordan

Kenya

Latvia[z]

Lebanon

Lesotho

South Africa

Spain

Sudan

Sweden

Switzerland

Thailand

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Togo

Tunisia

Turkey

Turkmenistan

Uganda

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

United Republic of Tanzania

United States of America

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Yemen

Zambia

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[z] Elected at the 12th meeting, on 23 April 2014, to fill the seven new seats on the Executive Committee, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 68/142 of 18 December 2013 (see decision 2014/201 A).

Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund/United Nations Office for Project Services

(36 members; three-year term)

Membership in 2014	*Membership in 2015*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Angola	Angola	2015
Armenia	Antigua and Barbuda	2017
Belgium	Armenia	2016
Brazil	Australia	2017
Bulgaria	Bulgaria	2015
Canada	China	2016
China	Congo	2015
Congo	Cuba	2016
Cuba	Denmark	2017
Ecuador	Ecuador	2016
Ethiopia	Ethiopia	2015
Fiji	Fiji	2015
Finland	Germany	2015
France	Guatemala	2015
Germany	Guinea	2017
Guatemala	Iceland[aa]	2015
Indonesia	India	2017
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2015
Ireland	Italy[aa]	2016
Lesotho	Japan[aa]	2015
Liberia	Lesotho	2015
Montenegro	Libya	2017
Morocco	Montenegro	2016
Nepal	Nepal	2016
Netherlands	Netherlands	2016

Membership in 2014	*Membership in 2015*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Nicaragua	Niger	2015
Niger	Norway	2016
Norway	Pakistan	2015
Pakistan	Russian Federation	2017
Republic of Korea	Spain[aa]	2015
Russian Federation	Sweden	2017
Sweden	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2017
Switzerland	United Republic of Tanzania	2016
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United States of America	2016
United Republic of Tanzania	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	2017
United States of America	Yemen	2017

[aa] At its 12th meeting, on 23 April 2014, the Council elected Iceland, Italy, Japan and Spain for terms beginning on 1 January 2015, to fill vacancies arising from the respective resignations of France, Ireland, Switzerland and Finland (see decision 2014/201 A).

Executive Board of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women[bb,cc]

(41 members; three-year term)

Membership from 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2015 (17 members)

Algeria

Brazil

Djibouti

Gabon

Gambia

Germany[cc]

Latvia

Malawi

Maldives

Philippines

Russian Federation

Solomon Islands

Thailand

Turkey[cc]

United Arab Emirates

Uruguay

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Membership from 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2016 (18 members)

Bangladesh

Bosnia and Herzegovina

China

Colombia

Cuba

Equatorial Guinea

India

Israel[cc]

Italy[cc]

Japan

Poland

Portugal[cc]

Republic of Korea

Senegal

Somalia

South Africa

Suriname

Togo

Four contributing countries elected for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2014 and expiring on 31 December 2016, in accordance with paragraph 61 (a) of General Assembly resolution 64/289

Denmark[cc]

Spain[cc]

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

United States of America

Two contributing countries elected for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2014 and expiring on 31 December 2016, in accordance with paragraph 61 (b) of General Assembly resolution 64/289

Mexico

Saudi Arabia

[bb] For guidelines regarding membership in the Executive Board, see General Assembly resolution 64/289, paras. 60-63, Economic and Social Council resolution 2010/35 and Council decision 2010/261.

[cc] At its 12th meeting, on 23 April 2014, in accordance with Council resolution 2010/35, the Council elected Germany, Israel, Italy, Portugal and Turkey for terms beginning on 1 January 2015, to fill vacancies arising from the respective resignations of New Zealand, Australia, Spain, Liechtenstein and Iceland (see decision 2014/201 A). At the same meeting, in accordance with paragraph 61 (a) of General Assembly resolution 64/289, the Council elected Denmark and Spain for terms beginning on 1 January 2015, to fill vacancies arising from the respective resignations of Norway and Sweden (see decision 2014/201 A).

Executive Board of the World Food Programme[dd,ee]

(36 members; three-year term)

Membership in 2014 and 2015

Members elected by the Economic and Social Council	*Term expires on 31 December*	*Members elected by the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Burundi	2016	Afghanistan	2015
China	2014	Australia	2014
Czech Republic	2014	Brazil	2014
Cuba	2016	Canada	2016
Ethiopia	2016	Colombia	2016
Guatemala	2014	Equatorial Guinea	2016
India	2015	Ghana	2014
Iraq	2015	Germany	2016
Japan	2014	Italy	2015
Netherlands	2015	Luxembourg	2014
Norway	2016	Mexico	2015
Pakistan	2016	Philippines	2015
Russian Federation	2015	Saudi Arabia	2016
Sierra Leone	2015	Slovakia	2014
Spain	2016	South Africa	2016
Sweden[ff]	2015	Tunisia	2014
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2014	Uganda	2015
Zambia	2014	United States of America	2015

[dd] At its 12th meeting, on 23 April 2014, the Economic and Social Council elected the following five members for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2015 and expiring on 31 December 2017: Japan, Panama, Republic of Korea, Swaziland and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (see decision 2014/201 A). At the same meeting, the Council postponed the election of one member from List E for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2015 and expiring on 31 December 2017 (see decision 2014/201 A).

[ee] At its 50th meeting, on 17 November 2014, the Council elected Hungary for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2015 and expiring on 31 December 2017 (see decision 2014/201 B).

[ff] At its 50th meeting, on 17 November 2014, the Council elected Sweden for a term beginning on 1 January 2015 and expiring on 31 December 2015 to fill the vacancy arising from the resignation of Switzerland (see decision 2014/201 B).

International Narcotics Control Board[gg,hh,ii]

(13 members; five-year term)

Members elected by the Economic and Social Council to serve on the Board as constituted under the 1972 Protocol amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961

Membership from 2 March 2012 to 1 March 2017	*Term expires on 1 March*
David T. **Johnson** (United States of America)	2017
Galina Aleksandrovna **Korchagina** (Russian Federation)	2015
Marc **Moinard** (France)	2015
Alejandro **Mohar Betancourt** (Mexico)	2017
Lochan **Naidoo** (South Africa)	2015
Rajat **Ray** (India)	2015
Ahmed Kamal Eldin **Samak** (Egypt)	2017
Werner **Sipp** (Germany)	2017
Viroj **Sumyai** (Thailand)	2015
Sri **Suryawati** (Indonesia)	2017
Francisco **Thoumi** (Colombia)	2015
Raymond **Yans** (Belgium)	2017
Vacant[ii]	

[gg] At its 12th meeting, on 23 April 2014, the Council decided that, for this particular election, the sequencing of the election of the members of the Board be reversed so that the election of five members from among the candidates nominated by Governments would be first (see decision 2014/201 A). At the same meeting, the Council elected the following members for a five-year term beginning on 2 March 2015: Bernard Leroy (France), Jagjit Pavadia (India), Viroj Sumyai (Thailand), Francisco Thoumi (Colombia) and Jallal Toufiq (Morocco) (see decision 2014/201 A). Also at the same meeting, the Council decided to postpone to a later date the election of one member of the Board from among candidates nominated by the World Health Organization (see decision 2014/201 A).

[hh] At its 50th meeting, on 17 November 2014, the Council elected Hao Wei (China), from among candidates nominated by the World Health Organization, for a five-year term beginning on 2 March 2015 (see decision 2014/201 B).

[ii] Wayne Hall (Australia), a member of the International Narcotics Control Board, whose term would have expired on 1 March 2017, resigned his seat effective 24 July 2014.

Committee for the United Nations Population Award[a]

(10 members; three-year term)

Membership until 31 December 2015

Bangladesh

Côte d'Ivoire

Czech Republic

Denmark

Grenada

Jamaica

Nigeria

Pakistan

Qatar

United Republic of Tanzania

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[a] For the regulations governing the Award, see General Assembly resolution 36/201 and Assembly decision 41/445.

Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS[kk]

(22 members; three-year term)

Membership in 2014	*Membership in 2015*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Australia	Brazil	2017
Belgium	Burundi	2017
	Canada[ll]	2017
Brazil	China	2015
	Denmark[ll]	2017
China	El Salvador	2016
Congo	France	2016
Denmark	Guyana	2015
El Salvador	India	2016
	Iran (Islamic Republic of)[ll]	2017
France	Japan	2015
Guyana	Kazakhstan	2016
India		
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Morocco	2016
	Netherlands[mm]	2015
Japan	Poland	2015
Kazakhstan	Sierra Leone	2015
Morocco	Switzerland	2015
Poland	Ukraine	2016
Sierra Leone	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2015
Switzerland	United Republic of Tanzania	2016
Ukraine	United States of America	2016
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Zimbabwe	2015
United Republic of Tanzania		

Membership in 2014	*Membership in 2015*	*Term expires on 31 December*
United States of America		
Zimbabwe		

[kk] At its 12th meeting, on 23 April 2014, the Council postponed the election of one member from Asia-Pacific States and two members from Western European and other States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2015 (see decision 2014/201 A).

[ll] Elected by the Council at its 50th meeting, on 17 November 2015, for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2015 and expiring on 31 December 2017 (see decision 2014/201 B).

[mm] At its 50th meeting, on 17 November 2014, the Council elected the Netherlands for a term beginning on 1 January 2015 and expiring on 31 December 2015, to fill a vacancy arising from the resignation of Luxembourg (see decision 2014/201 B).

Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme[nn]

(58 members; four-year term)

Membership in 2014	*Membership in 2015*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Albania	Antigua and Barbuda	2016
Algeria	Argentina	2018
Antigua and Barbuda	Bahrain	2015
Argentina	Bangladesh	2016
Bahrain	Belarus[oo]	2016
Bangladesh	Benin	2016
Benin	Brazil	2015
Brazil	Burkina Faso	2015
Burkina Faso	China	2016
Central African Republic	Colombia	2016
Chile	Congo	2015
China	Democratic Republic of the Congo	2018
Colombia	Ecuador	2018
Congo	Egypt	2018
El Salvador	El Salvador	2016
	Finland[pp]	2018
Finland	France	2016
France	Gabon	2018
Gabon	Ghana	2018
Germany	Germany	2015
	Guatemala[pp]	2018
Grenada	Haiti	2015
Haiti	India	2015
	Indonesia[pp]	2018
	Iran (Islamic Republic of)[pp]	2018
	Iraq[pp]	2018
India	Israel	2015
Indonesia	Italy	2015

Membership in 2014	*Membership in 2015*	*Term expires on 31 December*
	Japan[pp]	2018
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Jordan	2015
Israel	Lesotho	2015
Italy	Madagascar	2016
Japan	Mexico	2015
Jordan	Morocco	2016
Lesotho	Norway	2016
Madagascar	Republic of Korea	2016
Mali	Romania[oo]	2016
Mexico	Russian Federation	2018
Morocco	Saudi Arabia	2015
Mozambique	Senegal	2018
Nigeria	Slovakia	2018
Norway	Somalia	2016
Pakistan	South Africa	2015
Republic of Korea	Spain	2016
Russian Federation	Sri Lanka	2016
Saudi Arabia	Thailand	2015
Somalia	Uganda	2016
South Africa	Uruguay	2018
Spain	United Republic of Tanzania	2015
Sri Lanka	United States of America	2018
Sweden	Zimbabwe	2018
Thailand		
Turkey		
Uganda		
United Republic of Tanzania		
United States of America		
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)		

(Footnotes on following page)

(Footnotes to previous table)

[nn] At its 12th meeting, on 23 April 2014, the Council postponed the election of four members from Asia-Pacific States, one member from Latin American and Caribbean States and three members from Western European and other States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2015 (see decision 2014/201 A). At the same meeting, the Council further postponed the election of two members from Eastern European States and one member from Western European and other States for terms expiring on 31 December 2015; and two members from Western European and other States for terms expiring on 31 December 2016, all for terms beginning on the date of election (see decision 2014/201 A).

[oo] Elected at the 12th meeting, on 23 April 2014, for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2016, to fill outstanding vacancies on the Governing Council (see decision 2014/201 A).

[pp] Elected at the 50th meeting, on 17 November 2014, for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2015 and expiring on 31 December 2018 (see decision 2014/201 B). At the same meeting, the Council further postponed the election to the following outstanding vacancies: two members from Eastern European States and one member from Western European and other States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2015; two members from Western European and other States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2016; and two members from Western European and other States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2015 and expiring on 31 December 2018.

Other subsidiary bodies

United Nations Forum on Forests

The membership of the Forum comprises all States Members of the United Nations and States members of the specialized agencies (see Economic and Social Council resolution 2000/35)

Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission[qq]

(31 members; two-year term, as applicable)

Membership from 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2014

Seven members selected by the Security Council

Argentina

Chad

China

France

Russian Federation

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

United States of America

Seven members elected by the Economic and Social Council

Croatia

Denmark

Dominican Republic

Ethiopia

Indonesia

Nepal

Tunisia

Five top providers of assessed contributions to United Nations budgets and of voluntary contributions to the United Nations funds, programmes and agencies, including a standing peacebuilding fund (selected by and from among the 10 top providers)

Canada

Japan

Germany

Spain

Sweden

Five top providers of military personnel and civilian police to United Nations missions (selected by and from among the 10 top providers)

Bangladesh

Egypt

Membership from 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2014

India

Nigeria

Pakistan

Seven members elected by the General Assembly

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Brazil

Guatemala

Kenya

Malaysia

Peru

South Africa

[qq] For guidelines regarding membership in the Organizational Committee, see paragraphs 4-6 of General Assembly resolution 60/180 and of Security Council resolution 1645 (2005) and paragraph 1 of Security Council resolution 1646 (2005).